The Courier-Journal.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

THE COMING CRASH.

What New Hampshire Bodes to the Headstrong Republicans.

The Complete Overthrow of the Republicans Confirmed.

Governor and Members of Congress Elected by Considerable Majorities.

The White Mansion in Mourning and the President in Despair.

A Rush For Dry Land.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SHOT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The sweeping Democratic victory in New Hampshire has thrown a bombshell into the Republican party here. Most of them admit that a victory, won with hardly any effort, in a New England State that has been Republican for fourteen years, is a most disastrous blow. The President seemed quite demoralized, and refused to see hardly any one who called. He told Simon Cameron that he thought the defeat of his Administration there was due to Senator Patterson's denunciation of the San Domingo scheme, and yet he said he could not see how that alone could have wrought such a wonderful change. There have been quite a number of Republicans here who have openly wondered at the result, but they are friends of Sumner, and the politicians of both parties seem to agree that Grant's course toward Sumner, his zeal in the San Domingo job and the inauguration of a revision of political sentiments, will certainly defeat him for the renomination.

If the Democratic Congressmen of the New Hampshire delegation reach here before Congress adjourns, it is proposed that all the Democratic Senators and members shall welcome them in a body and thus pay a high compliment to a united New England Democratic State.

DEMORALIZATION.

The Republicans in Congress are becoming so demoralized by the Grant-Sumner quarrel, by the differences in the party on the Kuklux question, and, lastly, by the Democratic triumphs in New Hampshire, that they undo in the House what they solemnly agree to stand by in the constant caucuses which they are holding. Last night, with but few dissenting votes, they agreed to the Kuklux bill submitted by the joint caucus committee of ten, but come out in the House to-day, and notwithstanding the wrathful protestations of Butler, upset the whole programme, and proposed another investigating committee to report upon the condition of the South next December. The Democrats acquiesced in this change rather than risk the introduction of the military bill. Butler's indignation, however, seemed to know no bounds. He accused the Speaker and other Republican members of selling him out and repudiating the pledges of the caucus. In the caucus of Republican Senators held this p. m., the spirit of discontent seemed as rife as in the House. After a warm discussion, during which Senator Cameron and others warned the caucus that the Republican party could not afford to make another mistake, they also repudiated the Military Kuklux bill, and proceeded to discuss the action of the House for an Investigation Committee and for an adjournment at once. No vote was reached, but the disposition seemed to propose a joint committee, and, without passing any bill, also agree to adjourn. The caucus re-assembles in the morning to finally dispose of the whole question.

SALT AND COAL.

The House bills for free salt and free coal were placed on the Senate calendar to-day instead of being referred to the Finance Committee, which is now constituted in high tariff interest. This is a temporary victory for the revenue reformers, as it will give an excellent opportunity to secure direct action in the Senate without having the measure strangled in the committee. There does not seem to be a very fair prospect that anything will be done before next session.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE BILL.

The President, it will be remembered, refused to sign the free submarine cable bill, passed in the last Congress, because it contained no feature of reciprocity. The bill has been re introduced with a provision obviating the President's objections.

THE SOUTHERN LOYAL CLAIMS COMMISSION decided to-day that the taking of the test-oath by the claimants should be a condition precedent to the reception and examination of any claims.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Tribune this morning says the Republicans in New Hampshire yesterday seem to have lost the Governor, all the Congressmen, the Council, and probably the Senate, while the House is only claimed by the Republicans by a majority of from ten to twenty, in a body of three hundred members, and that on the vote from 165 towns the Republican gain on last year's vote 960, while the Democrats gain 3,436, a net Democratic gain of 2,476. The Tribune then adds: New Hampshire has not become Democratic. This vote means mainly, if not wholly, that the Republican apathy, born of very confidence and continuous triumphs of sixteen years, and Republican disaffection engendered by local quarrels, liquor and the unwise and untimely Sumner trouble.

The World has some special returns from New Hampshire, and sums up the result in that State yesterday as follows: The Democrats have elected the Governor, and Railroad Commissioners, two certainly, and probably three Congressmen, and a majority in the State Senate. The House of Representatives is in doubt.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Election returns this morning come slowly, and don't materially change the estimates already given. Weston will probably have about 300 to 500 majority.

The Third Congressional District is in some doubt, the vote being close and returns not all in, but Pardee, Democrat, is probably elected.

The Democrats are preparing for a general jubilee to-night, and a delegation has visited Manchester and invited Weston and Bell to be present, who have accepted.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Concord, (New Hampshire) Statesman attributes the defeat of the Republicans to the removal of Sumner, the San Domingo scheme, land grants, the failure of Congress to repair our commerce and forcing upon the party unpopular nominees by packed caucuses.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 15.—The Democrats of this city had a grand jollification this evening, by a torchlight procession, great bonfires on Market square, fire work illuminations, &c.

The statement that Marcy is elected Senator from this district is incorrect. There is no choice. Neither is it altogether certain that Small is defeated for Congress, as he runs far ahead of Pike in this city, and his defeat was reckoned from the Governor's vote.

A Terrific Gale at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—About noon to-day a terrible gale came up from the southwest, the lower portion of which struck the northern portion of the city, unroofing a large number of houses, among them the Stanton block, on Madison street, Bradley block, on Batture street, Gray, McClellan & Co.'s front, and a number of others. A piece of lumber from the lumber-yard struck a man named Stevens, proprietor of a lumber-boat lying at the foot of Poplar street, injuring him fatally. It is feared immense damage has been done above here.

Temperance and Female Suffrage in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 15.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was held here to-day. The report of the Secretary shows the present number of the order in Massachusetts to be 18,694, with 237 lodges. The legislative committee on constitutional amendments to-day gave a hearing to Mrs. E. D. Chaney, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Daniels, in favor of woman suffrage, and to Emma Love, against it.

Butler for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 15.—The Journal of to-day says that, if all accounts be true, it is the intention of the friends of General Butler to place his name before the Republican Convention for Governor. It is said that General Butler is not committed as yet to this proposition, though he does not treat the suggestion with indifference. Dr. Geo. B. Loving, in case this programme is carried out, will run in the Fifth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Butler.

The Holden Impeachment.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15.—The evidence in the impeachment trial of Governor Holden closed yesterday. William A. Graham opened with the argument for the prosecution to-day, speaking four hours. He will be followed by Boyden and Smith for the defense, and Thos. Bragg will close Saturday for the prosecution. The vote will be taken next week.

☞ Nearly the whole of the lemon crop in Sicily has been attacked by a parasite, which renders it almost valueless for the English market. The fact was discovered by the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The juice is not much affected, but the rind, which is used so extensively by confectioners, is rendered utterly worthless.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Return of the German Emperor to Berlin—Matters in France—New Plan for a Rigid Reorganization of the Army—The Final Peace Treaty—Etc., Etc.

Advices up to 3 O'clock this Morning.

LONDON, March 15, 3 A. M.—The German Prefect of the Lower Seine forbids, under heavy penalties, all mayors in that department from obeying the instructions of their French superiors until peace is finally concluded.

Some disturbances have taken place at Rouen, and the local press appeals to the people to maintain order.

A convention has been signed restoring the railway, postal and telegraph service throughout France.

The German army of occupation is now supplied with provisions by the French Commissariat, and requisitions have ceased.

The Germans Vacating.

BERLIN, March 13.—A decree dated on the 5th inst., just published, abolishes the governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans have also relinquished the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangement proves unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of postal, railroad and telegraphic services in those portions of France held by them.

The North German Gazette Official says, editorially, that, unless France protects the peaceful German citizens returning to their avocations and residences in that country, reprisals must be made by the Germans.

The malcontents of the National Guards at Montmartre have given in to the authorities and returned all cannon in their possession. The city is quiet.

Napoleon on His Way to England.

It is said the ex-Emperor Napoleon passed through Vervels, Belgium, to-day, on his way to Chiselhurst.

The Emperor William.

LONDON, March 13.—The Emperor William and party have arrived at the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. They go to Metz to-morrow, and, after an inspection of the city and fortress, will continue their journey to Berlin.

The Expulsion of the Germans.

BERLIN, March 14.—The German Government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the late Government of National Defense for the expulsion of Germans from France has been cancelled. An immediate reply was requested, but France desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

The Russo-Prussian Treaty.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—An official denial is given to-day of the recent report that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain eventualities during the late war.

The National Assembly.

PARIS, March 15.—President Thiers has gone to Versailles to make preparations for the reception of the Assembly. As a mark of respect for that body, the meetings of the Cabinet will hereafter be held at Versailles.

Le Soir says the Assembly have granted President Thiers a supply of three millions of francs for the immediate expenses of the Government. It is estimated that 60,000,000 francs in coin will be realized from the Crown property and by the abolition of the donations.

The German Occupation.

LONDON, March 15.—A special correspondent of the Telegraph at Amiens reports that General Von Goeben's army is marching from the north of France to take up the position assigned it in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Napoleon.

The Times has a special dispatch from Cassel, which says the departure of Napoleon for Chiselhurst is certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written to Emperor William for permission to leave his palace prison for that purpose, and is believed to have received an affirmative reply.

The Telegraph's special correspondent anticipated a disturbance of a serious nature in Paris about the middle of Lent.

New French Army Law.

PARIS, March 15.—A new project of law framed by the Government for the reorganization and control of the army has been made public. By its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regulars and subsequently a similar length of time in reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

Montmatre.

The situation at Montmatre is without aspects of a threatening nature. The authorities, however, are determined on enforcing obedience to their requirements. There will in consequence be a crisis to-morrow, which is the last day allowed the malcontents to return to their duty.

Ambassadors to the New Government.

Prince Mellernich presented his credentials to Thiers as Ambassador from Austria to the new Government of France. The Portuguese Minister waited upon the Chief Executive and presented his credentials. The governments of Denmark and Sweden have recognized the French Republic.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day, presided over by Thiers.

Dissensions prevail among the Montmartre insurgents. The journals continue to spur the government up to the work of crushing the insurrection.

Bismarck Displeased with Alsace and Lorraine.

[World Special.]

PARIS, March 15.—Count Bismarck has informed Thiers that he is embarrassed in organizing, politically and commercially, the ceded provinces, owing to the determined resistance of the inhabitants and the representation that German commerce will be damaged by the competition of the Mulhousie manufacturers, and that he would abandon Alsace and Lorraine if the indemnity is increased to one and a half milliards of francs.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN.

A Gala Trip from the Rhine to Berlin—A Wreath of Laurel from the Inhabitants of the Rhine Provinces—The Czar Sends a Delegation.

SAARBRUCKEN, March 15.—Emperor William and party arrived here to-day. He was received by the Governor General in presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and soldiers and presented with a laurel wreath, the gift of the people of the Rhine Provinces. After a brief rest the Emperor and party resumed the journey to Berlin.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived in this city to-night. The entire city is illuminated, flags are flying everywhere, and triumphal arches span the principal streets. The excitement and joy of the citizens is unbounded. The Burgomaster presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Emperor.

Austria and Germany.

VIENNA, March 15.—At yesterday's session of the Austrian Reichsrath a speech was made by Count Hohenwart, President of the Ministry, in defense of the decree prohibiting the holding in Vienna of a German celebration of the return of peace. In the course of his remarks the President of the Ministry alluded to the dispatch recently sent by Count de Beust, expressing the hope that the increase of friendship toward Germany would not affect the individuality of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This increased friendship, said Count Hohenwart, would render necessary a careful interpretation of the principle of nationalities. The provision was intended only for the preservation of order, for friendship toward Germany would be of but little value if the government was unable to rule at home.

Tennessee Divorces.

The Memphis Public Ledger says: "It is not generally known that divorces can be obtained in Tennessee without the slightest publicity being given to them, where the defendant is a non resident of the State. All that is necessary is to abandon your wife in another State, come to Tennessee, make it appear that you have been here two years; that your wife has abandoned you, or done something else equally obnoxious; that her place of residence is not known, and the thing is done. If her place of residence is not known, no publication is made; the sheriff holds the summons in his hands three months, returns it with the indorsement, "not to be found," etc., and a decree of divorce is obtained. A man could have his wife traveling in Europe, and when she returned after an extended tour of two years, it would be only to find her husband married to another woman. Tennessee is becoming a resort for those seeking to untie the silken knot which binds them to an uncongenial spirit, for whom they have not the slightest affinity. Indiana and New York have become famous for divorces, but Tennessee has some claims to that position.

☞ Although there are now sold annually in New York 550,000 bushels of peanuts, previous to 1860 the total product of the United States did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels, and of this total fully five-sixths were from North Carolina. Now North Carolina produces 125,000 bushels, Virginia 300,000 bushels, Tennessee 50,000 bushels, Georgia and South Carolina each 25,000 bushels, while from Africa come about 100,000 bushels a year.

☞ A Shaker held forth in Dorset, Vermont, the other day. He came out strong for female suffrage, and exhorted his hearers to withhold their suffrage from men of war, and from men who will marry; "for," thundered he, "whoever will marry will fight."

TURF PROSPECTS.

A Brilliant Season Approaching.

Entries for Jerome Park and Saratoga.

[From the New York Sun.]

The prospects for the coming racing season are uncommonly bright. From all quarters we have glowing accounts of the doings among trainers. The number of thoroughbreds in training greatly exceeds that of any previous year. At Jerome Park there are already nearly twenty horses taking their airings daily, including the famous Judge Curtis, now six years old, Helmbold and Harry Bassett, who was the star two-year-old performer last year.

In New Jersey, Mr. Morris' string at Centreville, Mr. Withers' at Sandy Hill, and Littlefield's and Coffee's at Paterson, are all doing well; while Mr. Belmont has got over twenty horses in training at Babylon, L. I., including his $15,000 purchase, Kingfisher, Glenig, the crack four-year old of last year, and several highly-bred imported two-year-olds. Kentucky is also located at Babylon, but his turf career is ended.

FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST

reports are also favorable. In Kentucky, John Harper's string presents a very formidable front with Longfellow, Littleton, and Express, while General Buford's flying filly Hollywood is also spoken of by connoisseurs in horse flesh.

There are a good many horses stationed at Mobile, prominent among the stables being Captain Moore's. This veteran turfman has Foster, the winner of the Lombard stakes last fall, and thinks him very nearly the best horse in training. Mr. Cottrill has six or seven, including that good mare Saucebox and his old favorite Cottrill, who has not appeared in public since he galloped down his flesh in the Fordham handicap at Jerome Park last June. Most of the horses at Mobile are being prepared for the New Orleans races, which commence on April 11th. Major Doswell has his training quarters near Richmond, Virginia, and will bring his stable North very shortly, and so will Governor Bowie, of Maryland.

JEROME PARK AND SARATOGA.

The entries for Jerome Park and Saratoga, which closed last Wednesday, are fully up to the standard in point of numbers, while they are far superior in regard to the quality of the animals engaged to those of any previous year. Three events have closed for the June meeting at Jerome Park. The Fordham handicap (1¼ miles) has thirty entries, including Denis Burns, The Doctor, Haric, Niagara, Remorseless, and the $75 horse, Fenian. The Jockey Club handicap (2¼ miles) has twenty-four entries, including Hamburg, Haric, Finesse, Niagara, Invercauld and Barney Williams.

The great race of the meeting, however, will be the Westchester cup (2¼ miles), to be run June 13, which has got the cream of the turf among its 12 entries. With such names as Kingfisher, the best 3-year old of last year; Glenelg, at the head of the 4-year olds; Preakness, Hamburg, and Helmbold on the list, this race promises to be a splendid one.

Two stakes which closed for 1872 show an extraordinary increase when compared with previous years. The annual sweepstakes (2 miles) has 33 entries, and the Hunter stakes (1¾ miles) 27 entries. Referring to the American Racing Record, we find these stakes last year had 17 and 13 entries respectively, so that the ratio of increase is fully 100 per cent.

At Saratoga, the outlook is, if possible, more promising, for, in

THE SARATOGA CUP

(2¼ miles), which will be run on the third day of the July meeting, we find the names of Kingfisher, Preakness, Longfellow, Glenelg, Helmbold, Hamburg, Mary Clark and six others. If a moiety of these should come to the post, it will revive the memories of the Lexington and Lecompte match at New Orleans. Western men to a man will lay their stamps on Longfellow, while New Yorkers generally will be pretty certain to pin their faith on Mr. Belmont's pair, Glenelg and Kingfisher. Four other races for the July meeting have closed—the flash stakes for two-year olds, with 20 entries; the sweepstakes (1¼ miles) for all ages, with 17 entries; among which we notice Judge Curtis, Cottrill, Versailles, Littleton and Hamburg; the sequel stakes (2 miles) for three-year olds, which includes Saucebox, Mary Clark and Mary Louise; and the summer handicap, with nineteen entries, including Remorseless, Haric, Finesse, Hamburg, Cottrill, &c. Taking it all round, then, there seems no reasonable doubt but that the coming racing season will be

THE MOST BRILLIANT

that has yet been recorded in the annals of the American turf, for the number of horses in training is greater, the prizes offered more numerous, and the class of animals engaged better than ever before known. A pleasant summer only is needed to make this prognostication a fixed fact.

MR. AND MRS. FORRESTER.

The Nathan Murderer and his Wife.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Three weeks ago last Sunday the notorious Forrester was living in the Fourteenth ward of this city. He arrived here on Sunday evening from Cleveland, with a gaunt companion of his own class. They had been but a few days away from the city, and returned with plethoric purses, evidently the gains of their illegal traffic. On the Sunday evening following their arrival they visited several liquor saloons in Elizabeth street, and seemed in the most cheerful spirits. Forrester passed on these visits as "Frank Howard," a name by which he is known to a large circle in the Fourteenth ward. Later in the evening he and his companion witnessed the arrest of a noted scamp in Broome street and quietly walked away.

Lizzie Forrester, nee Thomas, is the wife of the notorious Billy Forrester, and his copartner in crime. Lizzie is the eldest of two daughters of old Bill Thomas, of Baltimore, one of the most expert burglars and cracksmen in the United States. She was born in Baltimore on the 25th of September, 1850. Her father, who by his robberies was always in funds, sent his two daughters to school at the convent of Notre Dame des Victoires, where they acquired a first-class education. At an early age the wife of Thomas died, and he took up his abode at Fell's Point, leaving his daughters at the convent. He conceived the plan, however, of turning his daughters' accomplishments to account, and gave them instructions in

THE MYSTERIES OF HIS PROFESSION.

Lizzie proved an apt and willing scholar, and materially aided her father in entrapping the unwary. As a woman, she is what the world would denominate beautiful. She is about five feet two inches high, of petite figure, and very light complexion or blonde, and with a profusion of light flaxen hair. Her feet, hands and mouth are small. She usually wears her hair hanging down her back, but at times has it done up in a loose waterfall or net. Her style of dress is simple and modest. She was married to the murderer Forrester in Baltimore, in July, 1869, and she has had one child.

Mrs. Forrester entered with zeal into the precarious business of her husband, and proved a great acquisition to him. Her superior education, manners and appearance gave her the entree into

THE HOUSES OF THE WEALTHY,

where, under an assumed name, she was always a welcome guest. She was an expert draughtswoman, and her wont was to sketch the interior of the house she was visiting. This plan of the house she gave her husband, and the rest was but child's play in his hand.

She had participated in this manner in several robberies, and but for a trifling circumstance her complicity would probably never have been suspected. Lizzie, under an assumed name, had been invited to an evening party at the house of a Mr. Swann on South Charles street. As was customary with her, when her husband desired to rob the dwelling, she had the sketch of the interior of the house before she left. That same night the house was entered and

ROBBED BY FORRESTER.

After securing the plunder, while passing through the hall, he noticed a fine mink fur cape of a peculiar pattern. Thinking that it would be an acceptable present for Lizzie, he took it along with him and gave it to her, neglecting, however, to tell her where he had procured it. In the morning the burglary was discovered, and the police authorities were informed.

The detectives went to work to discover the burglars, but without avail. Two days after, Lizzie was riding through Druid Hill Park with the cape on her shoulders. The two daughters of Mr. Swann were also taking a ride, and met Lizzie. A mutual recognition took place at the same time that the Misses Swann recognized the fur cape. The police were informed, and set upon the track. Forrester heard that he was wanted, and, packing up a few things,

LEFT THE SAME DAY

for this city. On their arrival here they hired furnished rooms at the corner of Fourth and Thompson streets. Lizzie remained quietly at home, not taking part in any of her husband's operations. It was during their stay in this locality that their baby was born. They were known by the name of Livingstone; and Mrs. Livingstone's conduct, while she remained in this city, was, so far as known, exemplary. She disappeared from her rooms about the time of the Nathan murder, and, as she was devoted to her blood-stained husband, it is conjectured that she continues to share his fortunes.

☞ It is claimed that an analysis made by an experienced Eastern chemist shows Utah salt to be purer than the product of Turk's Island, and it has been found that, notwithstanding the present high rates of freight on the Union and Central Pacific railroads, it can be furnished to points as far east as the Mississippi river and as far west as San Francisco at a profit to the manufacturers.

☞ The Mercury, published in Newport, R. I., claims to be the oldest paper in the United States. Its first issue was made in the year 1758, by Benjamin Franklin, and it has been published uninterruptedly ever since. It is now in its 112th volume, and No. 5,864 was published last Saturday.

IRELAND.

Victoria Not a Ruler in Great Britain—Irish Discontent.

[Chicago Tribune London Letter.]

Will a royal residence appease the sullen hostility of the ungrateful Irish? It is not settled that either the Queen, or one of the Princes, will go there; but, should the sacrifices be made, will disaffection subside? I don't think much of Irish republicanism. The people are too ignorant, and, above all, too priest-ridden to know much of self-government. They are better adapted for an absolutist form, provided only it was the Pope who was the ruler; but I think they have lost their reverence for the highest sovereign. Religious differences make them cool, for they are an intensely bigoted people; and the long absence of any notice from the reigning power has added the natural working of their own minds under the tuition of Nationalists and Fenians. My belief is, that, apart from a certain class of trades-people, and a few of the aristocracy, the Irish nation would rather ridicule than admire this last attempt to reconcile them to union with England. It is too late. Even here the Queen has lost the magic that once surrounded her name. I am sure that, were she to die, the regret would be deep and widespread; but she would be mourned for her private virtues, not as the ruler of Great Britain. In fact, she isn't the ruler. Nobody ever thinks of her when the question of legislation is concerned. She is as much dead, in that sense, as Queen Anne. But for Ireland she has shown no affection whatever, and the Irish return the indifference. Beside, they are indignant just now at the semi-proposal to institute a "secret" select committee to inquire into the state of certain Irish counties, with the view of securing the best means of suppressing illegal societies. There is nothing likely to offend the Irish as much as a "secret" committee, though their country is usually honeycombed with secret societies. The government is in possession of many terrible facts concerning the commotions in Westmeath; but this scheme of a secret committee needs strong justification. Of course, the Tories, who opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the reform of the Irish land laws, make great use of this proposal against the government. "Where now," jeeringly they ask, "are those blessed consequences we were to see after the priests and tenants were satisfied?" But, though the Millennium has not arrived in Ireland, the people are certainly quieter than they were, and, at all events, we know that they would be in open rebellion if the Tories were to rule. If the Irish Established Church was a gross injustice, it was right to remove it, whether the abolition contented the Irish people or not.

The collapse of the French is a sore disappointment to the Irish "rebels." For years past their favorite cry has been a union with France against England; and the Emperor Napoleon was repeatedly urged to break with perfidious Albion, and to rely upon the island of Erin. Napoleon, however, had read too much of both French and Irish history to take any notice of the advice. As things are, the opposition of France will not be thought such a terrible thing. If the Orleanists get the upper hand in the party struggle which cannot be far distant in France, and if they try to restore the temporal power of the Pope, Italy will certainly try a fall with her. She has her natural capital now, and fully intends to retain it. And Ireland must feel that she is left more than ever to her own resources. But, as France recedes, the United States get nearer. Almost to a man the Irish people were for the South, but they nevertheless believe the North is their natural ally, and they refuse to let go the belief that some day independence is to be brought to them thence. The reception of such people as O'Donovan Rossa by the President delights them, while it simply amazes the English.

A BAD REPORT.

The City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana Both Bankrupt.

[N. Y. Times New Orleans Letter.]

As the capitalists and merchants of New York are deeply interested in knowing the true state of financial affairs here, they shall be truthfully informed. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, on the 31 inst., the fact is beginning to be apparent that this city and State are bankrupt and insolvent. In spite of the constitutional prohibition, which was adopted by a vote of the people of the State at the election of November last, that the limit of the State indebtedness should not be greater than the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, the late Legislature has exceeded this limit by five million dollars. This was done, too, by means of open and unblushing bribery and corruption. The members of both Houses, with the exception of perhaps about twenty, are said to have realized from ten thousand dollars to fifteen thousand dollars each from the votes which were purchased by parties interested in the plundering schemes before them, and which were given accordingly.

SUDDEN WEALTH OF MEMBERS.

Major F. E. Dumas, a banker of this city, states that Mortimer Carr, the Speaker of the Legislature of 1868 and 1869, made some $300,000 out of the various public and private bills that became the subject of legislation. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the new members of the late Legislature, on their arrival in this city at the commencement of the session, had not money enough to pay their board for one week, but since the adjournment of that immaculate body they are seen sporting about the city with fast horses and fast women. One of the Senators said that the session had cost the State, in round numbers, $600,000, or about $4,500 for each member, for a session of sixty days. The per diem is $8. The people of this city feel that they have been literally robbed, and the talk is repudiation.

THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.

State warrants have declined from 75 to 60 cents on the dollar, with a strong declining tendency. Real estate in the city is being offered at 50 cents on the dollar, with no takers. The number of mercantile failures which will probably occur within the next sixty days, it is thought, will be between three and four hundred. Your merchants will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly. The State bonds and State securities must suffer in consequence of the recklessness and dishonesty of the Legislature. The State officers, with Governor H. C. Warmoth at the head, have done and are doing all they can to stay the progress of the impending financial storm. The Governor exercised his veto power with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people, but it was all of no avail. He and the Auditor of the State, honest James Graham, will now appeal to the courts to assist in their laudable efforts for the overthrow of corruptionists, but if they fail, then there is no doubt but the people will insist on repudiation. So let the dealers in Louisiana State bonds be careful of what and from whom they buy. The business of the city is fearfully dull and stagnant, without much hope of revival before the fall, as the most of those who would bring business are engaged in preparing their plantations for the next season's crop.

The Congress of 1873—Additional Members.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The apportionment bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harlan provides that after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 280 members, appointed as follows:

Maine	5	Ohio	19
New Hampshire	2	Kentucky	10
Vermont	2	Tennessee	9
Massachusetts	11	Indiana	12
Rhode Island	2	Illinois	18
Connecticut	4	Missouri	12
New York	32	Arkansas	4
New Jersey	7	Michigan	9
Pennsylvania	26	Florida	1
Delaware	1	Texas	6
Maryland	6	Iowa	9
Virginia	9	Wisconsin	8
North Carolina	8	California	4
South Carolina	5	Minnesota	3
Georgia	9	Oregon	1
Alabama	7	Kansas	3
Mississippi	6	West Virginia	3
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1

Any new State admitted shall be entitled to a Representative or Representatives, in addition to the 280 named in the bill. The following States shall be entitled to additional members of the Forty-second Congress, to be elected on a general ticket at a general election during 1871, if there be one, and if not, a special election shall be called: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota, one each, and Illinois four.

Another Relative Turns Up.

[From the New York Sun.]

A correspondent who seems to be perfectly informed respecting that which he affirms sends us the following surprising statement: "Major Isaac Lynde, father-in-law of Gen. Fred. Dent, President Grant's brother-in-law, now serving as special usher at the White House, surrendered the Seventh infantry to the rebels in Texas in the year 1861, and was immediately dismissed from the service by President Lincoln.

"On the 28th of July, 1866, Gen. Grant procured from Andrew Johnson, with whom he was then on the best of terms, an order reinstating Lynde in the army and an other order putting him on the retired list. There he is now, drawing pay as a retired military officer of the United States from the Government which he did his best to destroy. The records of the War Department will show how infamous Lynde's conduct was in this surrender. He was appointed by Grant and Johnson and retired on the same day."

Will not some independent member of Congress have this case investigated? And will not the country think that General Grant carries his attachment to his relations rather too far when he imposes upon the taxpayers the necessity of providing for a military man who has betrayed his trust, simply because he is the father-in-law of his brother-in-law.

☞ A Paris correspondent writes: "The actors have been prominent in the ranks of the National Guard. The well-known comedian, Lassouche, who, from the time he has been before the world, can not be a boy, was in the affair of Montretout, and a *mot* is attributed to him; the shells fell thick as hail, and mitrailleurs, according to the Prussian account, never made such a noise before. 'What a hissing,' cried Lassouche; 'one would think it was the first representation of one of ——'s pieces.'"

LIEBIG'S FOOD THEORY.

The Philosophy of Diet in Health and Disease—A Paper Read before the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons by its President, Dr. L. P. Yandell.

A DISCUSSION BY THE MEMBERS.

All organisms and germs possess in their normal condition the power of appropriating to themselves nutritive matter, by which they are developed and fitted to perform their various functions. This peculiar attribute, variously styled a vital principle, a vis vitæ, a nisus formativus, and so on, belongs to all living things. An inherent developmental capacity, resident in all healthy germs, evolves the oak out of the acorn, food being furnished the embryo plant first by the acorn itself, and then by the soil and the atmosphere. The starch stored up in the cotyledons by the influence of heat and moisture is transformed into dextrine and sugar, and these, with oil and albuminous matters, form the protoplasm by which the germ is nourished. Developed into a plant by caloric, it sends its plumule into the air to be further affected by the heat and light of the sun, and its radicles into the earth for lodgment and for fresh supplies of food. The leaves on acquiring a green color acquire with it also the capacity to drink in and decompose the carbonic acid of the surrounding air, and the roots absorb ammonia, with silicates and phosphates, from the soil. Regulated in its development by the law of "each after its kind," the embryo plant grows up into a perfect similitude of the parent tree. The type is preserved through the ages by this germinal force imparted by the parent. Its growth is due to the caloric which it receives, and which it has the power of applying, in its own peculiar fashion, to the construction of its fabric after its own predetermined type. The germ, which is but a speck of matter, assimilating to its structure as it is developed the inorganic matters in its neighborhood, becomes in time the giant oak, of which it may be truly said:

Time was when, settling on its leaf, a fly
Might shake it to its base: and time has been
When tempests could not.

Heat is the force which wrought the change; for during all the centuries of its growth its increase has ceased in winter. At every period of its existence caloric has been to it the developmental principle.

The animal germ, like the vegetable, is supplied by the parent organism with nutritive matter, as it also derives from them its germinal capacity. In the eggs of reptiles, and especially of birds, this store of aliment is ample, and the embryo subsists upon it during the stage of its development. But, unlike plants which, when the stock of food laid up in the seed is exhausted, have the power of feeding upon inorganic compounds, animals first and last require organic matters for nutriment. In the egg the young bird or reptile finds, with the albumen, oil and phosphorus and lime, sulphur and potash; in a word, all the materials necessary to its organization. The heat essential to the metamorphosis of these substances into the animal tissues is afforded in the birds by the incubating parent; the vital heat of the mother becoming the organizing or vital force of her young. The eggs of most reptiles are hatched by the heat of the sun, the temperature of the parent being too low to accomplish the organic changes; and in this class of animals, as in plants, solar heat becomes directly the developmental force. The young of all cold-blooded animals, from the first moment of leaving the shell, must find their own nourishment; but birds, after being hatched, except in a few families, depend still for many days or weeks upon their parents for food; and the pigeon tribe approximate the mammalia in furnishing a secretion in their crops for the young birds when first liberated from the shell. The embryo mammal, from the earliest phase of its existence, is nourished by its mother's body, first by blood through the uterus, and then by the mammary secretion; and in this secretion we have a type of true aliment. Milk, like eggs, contains all the elements requisite to the nutrition, growth and development of the animal. As out of the egg come all the parts of the bird, so by milk alone all the organs and tissues of the animal system are nourished, and the bulk of the young mammal is increased with a rapidity while subsisting upon milk hardly ever equaled at any subsequent period of its life.

It follows that milk is a highly composite fluid, since no other could furnish nutriment to so great a variety of parts. With physiologists and chemists it has long been an interesting point to determine what office is performed in the animal economy by the several classes of food. What is the role severally of the albumen, caseine, sugar, oil, etc., contained in milk and eggs.

Liebeg some thirty years ago came forward with an answer to this question, which seemed so satisfactory that for a long time physiologists were hardly disposed to seek further information on the subject. The scientific world was led captive by the theory. It is hardly too much to say that the minds of men were held by it in a sort of fascination. A few old teachers, it is true, stood out against it, having been too long wedded to their idols, of a vital force antagonistic to chemical action, and a principle of sympathy by which they explained most of the functions of the animal body, to admit this intruder into the domains of life. Prominent among these were Prof. Payne and my old colleague, the late Prof. Caldwell, of this city. These veteran physiologists rejected the theory of Liebeg in toto, from its first principle, that any vital action could be accounted for by chemistry, to its final deductions, and fought against it pugnis et calcibus, unguis et rostro, as the learned old professor of Louisville would have expressed it. But the opposition was limited to a very small number. The great body of physiologists and physicians all over the world adopted, without limitation, the chemical theory as affording the true account of the several offices of food.

According to this theory all alimentary substances are to be referred to one or the other of two great classes, the nitrogenous and the non-nitrogenous; and of these one is plastic, the other respiratory. Nitrogenous food is strictly nutritive, forms blood, and is for the generation of tissues. That which contains no nitrogen takes no part in histogenesis, but has for its object the production of animal heat. The albumen of the egg, the caseine in milk, the gluten in flour, the fibrin in flesh, all essentially the same in composition, and the three last easily convertible into albumen, constitute the true pabulum from which blood is formed, the source of all nutrition. Oil, sugar, starch and the rest take no part in building up the fabric, but by a species of combustion in the system, brought about by union with oxygen inspired from the air, maintain the temperature essential to vital activity. Herbivorous animals are nourished by the albuminous compounds in their food, and kept warm by the abounding oils, starch and sugar. The carnivora, subsisting upon matters highly nitrogenized, but deficient in fat, sugar and starch, maintain their animal heat by the oxidation of their own waste tissues. Hence the great activity of this class of the animal kingdom. The hyena, which stands for the whole family, is, in confinement, a proverb for restlessness. The final cause of his activity is the disintegration of his muscular tissue, that fuel may be furnished the oxygen taken in by the lungs, and so the necessary process of combustion be maintained. He wears out his muscles pacing his cage from side to side in order to keep himself warm. Man is omniverous. His food has the same twofold purpose as in other animals, and his instincts impel him to the use of one class or the other, according to the climatic or social conditions under which he passes his life. In high northern latitudes, where there is an excessive draught upon his vital heat, he craves fatty matters, rich in carbon and hydrogen, and the oxidation of these elements maintains his healthy temperature. The inhabitants of hot climates, on the contrary, having no such demand upon their calorific function, relish a diet of vegetables and subacid fruits. In temperate latitudes the diet most acceptable to its inhabitants is one in which the two classes of elements are harmoniously blended, the desire for the hydrocarbons increasing with the change of seasons from hot to cold.

Such briefly is the theory of food, which has held almost undisputed sway over the minds of men for more than a quarter of a century. Among those who were led captive by it I number myself; but from the beginning there was a fact long familiar to me which I was not able to reconcile with the theory. This was the large consumption of fat by laborers on Southern plantations, and the comparatively small amount of nitrogenous matter entering into their diet. I had all my life seen negroes eating fat middling and cornbread in preference to any other food, while laboring in the cotton-field under a burning sun. If fats and starch are, as held by Liebig, purely calorifacient, why is it, I could not help asking myself, that they are so much relished in climates where one of the troubles of its laborers is an exalted temperature? If the Samoyede and the Esquimaux devour blubber and train oil to maintain the heat of their bodies, what prompts the negro of the South to feed upon fat bacon? The cravings of the appetite for the same species of food in these opposite conditions cannot be philosophically referred to the same want of economy. The negro and the Esquimaux cannot eat fats for the same purpose. And the Peruvian miners, who carry heavy burdens from morning to night, upon a diet of potatoes, and Turkish porters, who are among the stoutest men in the world, and yet live almost exclusively upon oils and rice, whence do they derive the albuminous materials necessary to this great muscular exertion, supposing it to take place at the expense of the muscles themselves? If these undergo so rapid a disintegration when in a state of activity, how is the waste repaired on such a diet?

It is very clear that on this point the views of Liebig are not tenable, and it is a little remarkable that they should have stood their ground with physiologists so long. The hydrocarbons—fat, sugar, starch, etc.—it is evident, must have some other end in the animal system than the generation of caloric; muscular power must have some more adequate source of supply than the waste of muscular tissue. Is it not evident that these hydrocarbons and muscular force stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect? While the muscles are at first formed and kept afterward in a state of integrity by nitrogenized elements, to what else can we refer their activity if not to the oxidation of these compounds? Heat and motion are correlative forces. Motion arrested becomes heat, as heat is continually giving rise to motion. In the animal body the combustive process is the source of both; the force in one case taking the form of motion, in the other that of animal heat. The alimentary matters which enable the Esquimaux to brave the cold of his arctic winters give strength to the negro to do his work under a tropical sun. In one the oxidation of the food results in caloric; in the other it generates the power of locomotion. The appetite for oleaginous matters is nearly as imperious in the latter as in the former; and one would succumb as certainly to continued labor as the other would to intense cold if denied food, though the former would doubtless hold out much longer.

The facts which modern science has elicited in regard to the elements of food have established some principles of great value both in therapeutics and hygiene. The desire for change of diet is nearly universal in men, and points to the necessity for variety of food, in order that each organ and tissue of the body may find its due supply of aliment. There can be no perfect growth and no thorough repair when waste occurs, unless all the elements of the organism are contained in the food taken; for I suppose no one now believes that the living system has the power of creating any of them. Any deficiency soon appears in faulty nutrition and the failure of some function. If, for example, the proportion of lime be too small, or for any cause the absorbents fail to take it up, the error is expressed in a rickety osseous system. Pigeons reared on oats, it is said, have been known to break their wings in attempting to fly; and an example of still higher interest is presented in the agency of fat in nutrition. Sir Wilson Philip, in his work on indigestion, mentions a patient who could digest his toast only when it was saturated with butter. It is now well understood that fat is essential to cell-formation. The development of nitrogenous tissues themselves cannot take place without it. Albumen must have oil associated with it in order to generate a cell; and consequently the oleaginous element appears always combined with the albuminous principle in the germ, animal and vegetable. It prevails in nuts, seeds and grains; it abounds in milk and is a constituent of eggs. To those who have good digestion it is a most acceptable article of food; and the absence of a relish for it in children and young persons is to be regarded with suspicion, indicating, as it does very often, the existence of a tubercular diathesis. Fat should, therefore, enter liberally into the diet of children, as supplying not only the materials essential to growth, but those also which are necessary to muscular activity; and where the taste for it is wanting, it should, if possible, be created by change of air, active exercise and iron and other tonics. When we encourage children to eat food rich in oleaginous matter, we are taking one of the surest steps toward the prevention of tubercular disease.

It is hardly reasonable to regard the love of variety in diet to which reference has been made as any other than an expression of the animal economy as to its wants; and this being the case, the appetite, when natural, must be taken as the best guide in the selection of food. A perverted, morbid or vitiated appetite is a different thing. A craving for clay, slate-pencils, or (as I once saw in a young woman) printed paper, is one not to be indulged of course, but met with the preparations of iron. But the desire for any special article of food, when genuine, denotes a necessity for it in the system, and the craving in nearly all cases may be safely gratified. And this is especially true of children, and of patients at the stage of convalescence. It is impossible to doubt that the universal love of sugar in the young expresses an actual need of their organizations. Saccharine matter takes an active part in that combustive process which we have seen is the source both of animal heat and of muscular activity; and doubtless it aids largely in the maintenance of that perpetual motion which is one of the characteristics of children.

In common life we habitually act upon the principle that the appetite is a trustworthy guide, and eat what we like with an assurance that it will agree with us all the better because we relish it. Animals in a state of nature have no other monitor. We are quite sure that the northern savage acts wisely in obeying the desire for articles of food which to us would be unwholesome and decidedly disgusting; and yet I doubt whether, as a profession, we have reached the point of conceding to children and patients the same freedom in the choice of their diet. Physicians still, for the most part, insist upon laying down rules in respect to what their patients shall eat and drink. I have long pursued the opposite course; and to the question constantly asked by the sick or their friends, "What shall I eat?" my pretty uniform answer is, "What you like, if you can get it." Dyspeptics and fever patients, convalescents and the subjects of chronic complaints, infants and adults alike, this is my rule with all. "Take your baby to the table," I say to parents whose child has been long ill with cholera infantum, "and let it make known by signs, if not able to tell you, what it wants. Its appetite can inform you with more accuracy than all our science what are the needs of its system." Beefsteak, mutton-chops, fried eggs, broiled middling, potatoes, pickles, whisky, whatever it shows a decided appetite for, I would give it. There are exceptions, of course, but this is the rule; and safe and valuable as I have found it in regard to food, it holds with even greater emphasis with respect to drinks. In no case, I would say, should cooling drinks ever be withheld from the sick. Of all their cravings thirst is the most importunate; and the instinct to breathe is not a more infallible expression of the wants of the body parched by fever than the desire for cold water.

The fashion of starving patients, which raged as a sort of mania in the profession some forty years ago, has happily now passed away, and the practice at this time is to feed them. Dr. Caldwell, in an eloquent lecture on temperance when this mania was at its hight, expressed the belief that more mischief was done to the human race by eating than by drinking. In convalescents especially mortal was the dread felt by physicians and nurses of relapses from over-indulgence of the appetite. Every bad turn was sure to be set down to something eaten if the patient took any food at all. I remember well a case illustrative of this dread of over-feeding, of which one of my younger brothers was the subject. He was recovering from remittent fever, and had so far regained his strength as to be able to totter to the office where I was studying medicine. His appetite had returned, and the day on which he ventured out of his room he had eaten of chicken-pie at dinner. The following day he had a chill, succeeded by fever, an intermittent having probably supervened. I had attended my first course of medical lectures, and had just been reading Armstrong on Fevers, whose account of scruple-doses of calomel in such affections had delighted me. Such a dose, therefore, I decided my brother should have, and without waiting for the advice of my father it was administered. The next day my patient was prostrated. Incessant nausea and vomiting followed the operation of the calomel, and for some days we feared he would die from exhaustion. My father, according to the theory of the times, ascribed the relapse, with all its attendant dangers, to the chicken-pie; and on the recovery of my brother congratulated me on having given the timely cathartic. It would have been a vast relief to my feelings, while my brother was lying apparently at death's door, had I been able to "lay that flattering unction to my soul;" but I was not able. Even then I could not see the case with my father's eyes, and his compliment to my practice sounded to me very much like irony. I had at the time a strong suspicion, which amounts now to a thorough conviction, that it was not the dinner but my medicine which wrought the evil.

In nearly all acute diseases there is failure of appetite; and in cases of long duration it becomes a most important problem how to sustain the vital powers of the patient. Multitudes doubtless died of inanition when it was the practice to let them lie for weeks without nourishment, just as men in health would have perished under the same circumstances. Safe as it is generally to follow nature, in cases like this we must disregard her admonitions. The waste of tissues is so rapid in all diseases of a high temperature that nutriment becomes essential to life; men in this condition resembling birds, whose fabrics require to be so much more frequently replenished than the bodies of cold-blooded animals. Their systems are as rapidly wasted in fevers as they would be by hard labor; and hence the emaciation which so quickly ensues in them. Liquid food is unquestionably best suited to the sick; and in regard to the variety I allow great latitude to my patients. But of all diet milk appears to me the most eligible, as I have found it much more generally relished than the beef-essence now so much recommended. It combines all the nutritive elements; it restores the tissues, and protects them against oxygen; it has one to make blood, and sugar and oil for combustion; above all, it is often highly grateful to the sick, especially buttermilk.

I will close this paper, perhaps already too long drawn out (although only a few points connected with the subject of food have been touched), with the history of a case bearing upon it which came under my notice many years ago. When I was a very young practitioner, in the autumn of 1826, I had an interesting patient with bilious fever, a Miss Gillespie, whose residence was some eleven miles from mine. The fever ran on unchecked, for we had not then learned all the powers of quinine, and my patient became greatly emaciated. Typhoid symptoms made their appearance, and to my inexperienced eye the case appeared nearly hopeless. I was unguarded enough to let the nature of my prognosis be known to the friends of the young lady. About the same time her disease reached its crisis, and it so happened that for one day I was unable to pay my daily visit. On that day she showed signs of returning appetite. She thought she would like a raw onion. The thought to the family appeared monstrous; but as it was believed that she was going to die anyhow, her wishes were obeyed, and she ate the onion, seasoned with salt and vinegar. When I visited her the following day, she was manifestly better, and went on steadily improving and got well. And I suppose I need hardly add that the onion got the credit of curing her, however clear it may seem to our minds that the longing was only an evidence that convalescence had begun. But I will say that in all the years since that case fell under my care I have striven against the temptation to give a gloomy prognosis, and have been much inclined to indulge the cravings of my patients' appetites.

A discussion of the foregoing paper ensued, as follows:

Dr. Wible agreed to some extent with the views expressed in the paper. There is a great deal of truth in the leading idea, that of following instinct in the selection of food. All of us are governed by this principle more or less; eating things because they are palatable to us, drinking when we are thirsty, mingling salt with our food, and the like. But half truths are the most dangerous form of errors, and this appears to me to be one of that sort. It will not do to take instinct as our guide in all cases. Children will often take food which they ought not to have, and disturb the household all night by their cries in consequence. In the regulation of their diet we must be directed by judgment. Children would perish from improper food if not governed by their parents. And if necessary to use discretion in health, how much more necessary must the exercise of judgment be in sickness, where instinct is less reliable! At a certain age particular articles of food are not digestible; as starch, for example, in early infancy. If farinaceous food be given to a child under five or six months, it is not digested, owing to the absence of saliva; and the same holds good in the case of a sick man with a dry mouth; amylaceous food is not suited to his condition.

Diet has much to do with the physical and social character of a people. Their vigor of body and strength of mind both depend much on what they feed on. He thinks he can generally tell what a man eats by his looks. He was once visiting a family the members of which were sallow, him, anæmic to a degree that excited his surprise; but he ceased to wonder that they looked so badly when he sat down to breakfast with them next morning, to a repast consisting of middling, corn bread and raw onions. Dr. Rush said that he was often unable to ascertain what was the trouble with his patients until he had dined with them. On one occasion he found a dyspeptic bolting his food. This explained the origin of his disease.

Not only children, but adults often take more food than the system requires; and indigestion, headache, palpitation, etc., follow, if not apoplexies, rheumatism and premature death. The aged, as their powers of mastication fail, are compelled to exercise caution in respect to their diet. Would you permit a dyspeptic, who has brought on his disease by a certain manner of living, to continue the injurious food? Or allow the convalescent from typhoid fever to take solid food, knowing the intestines to be liable to perforation from slight increase of peristaltic action? Or indulge his appetite for milk, knowing how apt it is to coagulate into an indigestible mass of caseine? He thinks no one who has seen much of this disease can have failed to note bad results from indiscretions of diet. But typhoid fever is far from being the only disorder in which errors of diet are pernicious. There is scarcely a human malady which may not be aggravated by food, and that too of the patient's own choosing.

On the other hand, there are doubtless cases in which patients have taken food of a forbidden kind and yet were benefited by it; every practitioner must have met with them; cases in which kraut, buttermilk, honey, etc., were eaten with advantage. During the late war a physician, usually very corpulent, was exceedingly emaciated by diarrhea. His skin was entirely too large for his body. He had been living on salt bacon, hard-tack, and bad water. Dr. W. advised him to go where he could get milk, eggs, cabbage, turnups, and fruits, and take no medicine. In three weeks he returned, plump and well; he had followed his instructions to the letter. But to infer from one such instance that these articles are allowable in every case of diarrhea, would be as illogical as to assume that, because they hurt some other patient, they were therefore never to be given to the sick. A diligent inquiry, he strongly suspects, would show that more sick people have been injured than benefited by such a diet. He does not think that milk is a better diet than beef-tea for the sick. His impression is that the curd formed by milk is indigestible, and often oppresses the stomach. Beef tea, as generally made, is disgusting; but if properly made, he has found it more acceptable to patients than anything else.

If what we read and hear of yellow fever is to be relied on, the majority of patients would be destroyed if we allowed them to gratify their instincts for food. During early convalescence from this fever patients are clamorous for food, and yet if it is given, fatal vomiting follows. Nevertheless he has heard of one case where the patient had an insatiable craving for codfish, took it, and recovered. The patient may be allowed to indicate what he wants to eat, but the physician should decide as to the propriety of it. He always gives the sick man what he wishes if he thinks it will not hurt him. Should there be a strong craving for some indigestible article, it may be proper to gratify it in the most cautious manner; but most patients, after tasting, become disgusted with it.

Dr. Bailey believes that the therapeutics of Dr. Yandell's paper are incorrect. The object of food is to make blood; and the better the blood, the better all the vital processes. Good blood is impossible without food properly assimilated. He does not consider it safe to follow the indications of appetite in cholera infantum. The child, so far from selecting what is best for it, may choose the very worst. It may take dirt in preference to the most healthy food. He cannot agree with Dr. Wible that we may tell how the people of a village live by their looks. It is not what is in their larders but what gets into their blood that determines their physical appearance. Nutriment is important in all diseases; is essential in protracted cases, and should be supplied at regular intervals.

Dr. Galt agrees in the main with the doctrines of the paper, but thinks many exceptions to the rule therein laid down must be admitted. According to his experience, the great difficulty in morbid states of the system is to restrain the appetite. Two cases fell under his observation during the late war which illustrate the danger of obeying the appetites of convalescents. Both were in patients recovering from typhoid pneumonia, and with both the danger from the disease seemed to be over. But a new nurse, having taken charge of the patients, gave one some goose-soup, and the other a chew of tobacco, because he was seen chewing straw, and it was supposed wanted tobacco. The first died of tympanitis; the other was thrown into convulsions and died.

Dr. D. W. Yandell would cite two cases per contra. One was the subject of a long-standing and exhausting diarrhea. The patient was extremely emaciated. Her sleep was broken by almost innumerable calls to stool. She was thought to be past cure. Her single want was for pickles. These she begged for, night and day, and they were as constantly refused. She asked to see him, a physician who, she understood, would allow his patients to eat what they wanted. She implored to have pickles. He sent her from his own house four good sized mangoes, one of which she ate between noon and bed time. That night she passed (the first time for weeks) without a discharge. She made a perfect recovery, at a cost to her physician of a jar of pickles.

The second case was in the person of an immensely fat woman, who had a furious diarrhea. Her single want was buttermilk. This she asked for daily, and was as often denied. He directed buttermilk ad libitum, and had the satisfaction of seeing her get better at once, and go on to get well. She has had similar attacks since, and all yielded to the buttermilk.

Dr. Speed wanted to add a buttermilk case. He had a patient very low with typhoid fever; it was a bad case attended with great prostration. In fact, he regarded the state as nearly hopeless. His patient desired buttermilk, but Dr. S. was afraid to allow it. In his absence, however, the nurse, not understanding the directions, gave the sick man as much to drink as he wanted. Next morning the Doctor found him better, and he went on and got well. He would not say how it was with others, but as for himself he regarded the stomachs of his patients as better tests of what they needed than his brains. He once had a case of cholera infantum, in which the child had become greatly emaciated. Medical treatment had been unavailing. One day its mother took it on horseback to a neighbor's house, where they were taking a bee-hive. The nurse carried the little invalid into the yard where the children were eating honey, and gave it as much as it would eat. Could you have reasoned it out that honey was good in cholera infantum? And yet it proved so in this case, for the child recovered. The honey cured it. Do you ask me whether I would give my patients anything? Not if one should ask me for a paper of tacks or tenpenny nails; but almost anything else. Let him try it. It is the quantity that does the mischief where food proves injurious. A man with dyspepsia, who had tried many physicians, some years ago applied to me, and under my treatment seemed to get better. Meeting him after a time, I was delighted to see how well he looked. I congratulated him on his improvement, and asked him what had brought it about. "I took your physic," he replied, "as long as I could; and one day hearing a German crying 'kraut,' I fancied I should like to eat some of the thing. I bought a tubful, and it cured me."

Another case, one of cholera morbus in a lady of eighty-four. The diarrhea was excessive; the number of evacuations in a day could hardly be counted; and this state of things had lasted nearly two weeks. Treatment had hardly done her any good. I asked her if there was anything she would like to have. "I want cold water," she answered, "but they won't give it to me." I ordered her to have as much as she wanted. She craved besides middling and onions. They too were given her, and she got well. She was set up by following her physical instincts.

Dr. Richardson had been twenty years engaged in the practice, but had heard sentiments expressed to-night which he had never dreamed of; that diarrhea, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, etc., are to be cured by honey, buttermilk and mangoes. He was reminded by the cases related of the experience of a quack in the treatment of yellow fever. One of his patients, a Frenchman, took a fancy to molasses and salt herring, and on eating them recovered. A Dutchman had the fever, and as the herring and molasses had cured the first patient they were served up to him, but with a very different result. He died; and the quack made a note in his memorandum-book to this effect, that "molasses and salt herring are good for a Frenchman in yellow fever, but death to a Dutchman."

I recollect many painful cases of mischief from yielding to the appetites of the sick. I have lost cases of typhoid fever from the indiscretion of nurses in giving improper articles of food. I would certainly not permit the sick to have mangoes or honey. The appetite may guide us wisely, or it may mislead us fatally. In an illness with typhoid fever when a student, against the advice of my physician, I took brandy and recovered; but years afterward, in a severe illness, I followed the promptings of my appetite and suffered long from the indulgence. I raise my protest against this new doctrine of feeding patients in response to their appetites, and hope it will not gain prevalence.

Dr. Hale, of Owensboro, said the subject of diet for the sick gave him much trouble when he first engaged in practice. He was then governed by the books, but he soon found that his patients often could not or would not take the food prescribed; it was disgusting to them. Generally, however, there was something they would like, and after a time he began to yield to their fancies. This had now been his rule for some years, and experience convinced him that it was a safe one. He was not able in fact to call to mind a single instance in which a patient suffered from the practice, while he remembered many who had derived great relief from it. In cholera infantum he was in the habit of giving his little patients whatever they craved. He indulged their appetites for fruits, even for watermelons, so generally condemned; and if the quantity be regulated he believed they would never prove injurious; and he would extend the practice to fevers. He once had typhoid fever himself, and during his illness had no appetite for ordinary articles of food, but longed for apples, pears and cider. His physician shook his head at the suggestion; but he sent for a jug of hard cider notwithstanding, and found his thirst allayed by it. He ate half a dozen apples at one time and continued to drink cider freely, and was soon convalescent. In reference to the use of stimulants in disease, his rule was the same; he would follow the suggestions of the appetite. The time to begin their administration is when they are craved.

Dr. Hornor does not think the case of negroes is contradictory of the theory of Liebig. They make up in quantity what their food lacks in quality, and so get the requisite amount of nitrogenous matter. In the army, as the labor of soldiers was increased, it was found necessary to increase their rations of beef. So railroad contractors find by experience that their laborers must have food rich in nitrogen in proportion to the severity of their labor.

Dr. Smith referred to calculations which had been made, showing that if the motion of the heart was kept up at the expense of its own tissues it must be worn out in about eight days. He thought the cases of recovery cited, following the indulgence in certain articles of food, proved only the return of appetite, and not that the recovery was due to the gratification of the appetite.

Serious Condition of Affairs at Winnepeg—The People Without Law and the Soldiers Dominant.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Pembine dates of 28th give the news of another outbreak on Red river. The first battalion of Canadian volunteers are in open revolt, and put at defiance their officers and the civil authorities. Present indications are that the government is defunct, and that all authority has passed into the hands of the Canadian troops, starting at the upper Fort Garry, of which Dr. Schultz is recognized as the head leader.

Within a few days nominations will be made, and elections held for members of the Dominion House of Commons.

A rising of a soldiers' mob is apprehended. All law-abiding citizens look forward with dread to the 4th of March, when the soldiers and Schultz's party propose to celebrate the anniversary of Scott's execution. We are absolutely without law, as the volunteers have taken all authority into their own hands.

Another letter says the country people cannot visit Winnepeg without fear of being insulted and abused by the lawless soldiers, and unless an immediate improvement is made in the condition of affairs many people will abandon their farms and fly for refuge to the American side of the boundary.

The village of Pembina is frequently visited by parties of drunken volunteers, who terrify and frequently abuse the residents. On the night of the 24th, an American citizen, named Andrew Nault, was chased across the international boundary by a party of infuriated soldiers, and, when some distance this side of the line, was knocked down and savagely beaten by them, and left for dead. Nault was one of the supporters of Reil's provisional government of last winter, which is the reason for the assault.

A meeting was held last night of prominent citizens to take into consideration the expediency of inviting the Legislature to hold its next session in this city. A committee of nine was appointed to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting.

French Stomachs and French Patriotism.

No better illustration can be given of the complete demoralization of the French army of the Seine than there is contained in the recital of the following incident which occurred just before the armistice: Two Prussian dragoons, venturing too far beyond their own lines, found themselves suddenly surrounded by a haggard crowd of Gardes Mobiles. One of the two Prussians could speak French, and one of the Gardes was an Alsatian, and understood German. Therefore, both parties were in a favorable condition to argue the question fairly. The two Prussians refused to give themselves up as prisoners of war, saying, "If we go with you we will be a great deal worse off than we are now; but if you come with us you will be a great deal better off than you are now. It won't do you any good to take us prisoners. It won't put any meal into your mouths, nor warm you, nor clothe you. But if you let us take you prisoners, you will be cared for and treated exactly as our men are, and all your hardships, and dangers, and fighting for nothing will be over!" Despite French patriotism, French stomachs triumphed, and the Mobiles followed in the wake of the two dragoons into the Prussian camp. Long and loud, but good humored, was the laughter that greeted the appearance of the two captors and their crowd of captives. When the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg heard of it he exclaimed, "That was diplomacy," and straightway sent the two amateur diplomatists a handsome present.

Grant's Enemies.

[From the World.]

Among the personal enemies who scorn and despise President Grant, we may reckon Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, ex-Secretary Cox, Governor Gratz Brown, Mr. Motley, Alexander T. Stewart, Governor Geary, Senator Logan, Senator Fenton; and to this list there is likely to be added Secretary Boutwell, Horace Greeley, and the editors of the Evening Post, the Chicago Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial, the most influential and widely circulated newspapers of the Republican party. He has raised a great crop of other personal enemies who have no immediate connection with politics, like Admiral Porter of the navy and General Hancock of the army. We have never had in public life a man who had so great a talent for making himself hated on merely personal grounds.

☞ Ralph Waldo Emerson spent two years in preparing a course of eighteen lectures for Harvard College, this season, and has completed the course, never having had an audience of seventy-five persons at any one of them.

☞ At a recent firemen's celebration in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the following toast was proposed: "The firemen—the army that draws water instead of blood—thanks instead of tears."

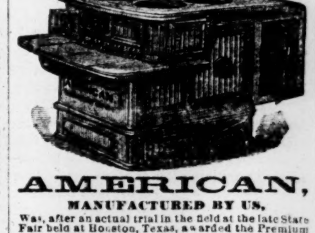
SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives.' At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.
The Great Cooking Stove



AMERICAN,
MANUFACTURED BY US,

Was, after an actual trial in the field at the late State Fair held at Houston, Texas, awarded the Premium and Gold Medal over the Cotton Plant, Charter Oak, and Brilliant. We give an extract from the report of the committee:

"American consumed 5¾ pounds of wood; bread well rounded in pan; uniform light-brown color; perfectly baked, and without a fault. We therefore award the Premium and Gold Medal for the best wood cooking stove to the American."

We have increased the capacity of our foundry fully one-third, to enable us to fill the increasing demand for this celebrated stove. Send for price list and circular.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
Louisville Stove, Grate, and Hollowware Foundry
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STAFFORD MFG CO.
66 FULTON ST.
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MONEY EASILY MADE
With our Stencil and Key Check Outfit.
CIRCULARS FREE.
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BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,
594 *Broadway, New York*,
AND
104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
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WANTED—AGENTS—[illegible]
LIFE IN UTAH!
Or, the Mysteries of [illegible]

By J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake [illegible] being an expose of their [illegible] crimes, with a full and [illegible] history of polygamy and the Mormon [illegible] present time. Agents are [illegible] dented success; one reports [illegible] another 71 in 2 days. [illegible] NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., [illegible]
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$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! EXTRA [illegible]
A PREMIUM HORSE and WAGON for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years, to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. ja11 wly

WE WILL PAY
AGENTS a salary of $35 a week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions. Address J. W. Frink & Co., [illegible]

MEDICINES.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use. WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by all druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by all druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only thing known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Warner's Vinum Vitæ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often [illegible] upon. In fact it is a constant com[illegible] clans in this country that it is [illegible] cure pure stimulant liq[illegible] impossible to procure the Medical [illegible] for their patients. We ask Vinum [illegible] and the public to give Warner's [illegible] Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS
TO ANALYZE IT,

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

Superior and Cheaper
THAN
WHISKY OR BRANDY,

or in fact any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

Warner's Vinum Vitæ,
OR
WINE OF LIFE.
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J. J. H. GREGORY'S
SEED CATALOGUE

My Annual Illustrated Catalogue, containing a list of many new and rare Vegetables, some of which are not found in any other catalogue, and all the standard vegetables of the farm and garden (over one hundred of which I grow on my three seed farms), with a carefully-selected list of flower seed, will be sent free to all.

All my seed is sold under three warrants—
1st. That all money sent shall reach me.
2d. That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.
3d. That my seeds shall be fresh and true to name.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
mr1 w5 Marblehead, Mass.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.
A Large Stock for Sale Cheap.

RASPBERRIES—Doolittle, $15 per 1,000; Miami, $35 per 1,000; Seneca Black Cap and Davidson Thornless, $3 per 100; $25 per 1,000; Mammoth Cluster, $4 per 100; $30 per 1,000. Blackberries—Lawton, $3 50 per 100; $25 per 1,000; Early Wilson, $4 per 100; $30 per 1,000. Strawberry plants—A fine stock of leading sorts at low rates. Concord Grape Vines, [illegible] per 100. Asparagus—Conover, $5 per 100; Giant [illegible] per 100. All orders addressed to me, care [illegible] Son, Louisville, Ky., will receive prompt attention.
HENRY T. VAIL,
mh5 d3&w3* Fern Creek, Ky.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.
FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.
(BY UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.)

National Gift Enterprise.

OUR THIRD ENTERPRISE for educational purposes will be drawn in public in Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL'S HALL at

Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday, April 17th, 1871.

$30,000 in Valuable and Useful Gifts, to be Distributed to the Ticket Holders. $5,000 in Gold and Cash Prizes. One Fine Pair Matched Horses, Leather top Buggy & Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,000.

Single Ticket $1 00, Six Tickets $5 00.

The National Gift Enterprise is no fabulous enterprise, gotten up for a day, but a thoroughly established monied institution, chartered for educational purposes, and conducted in a fair and honorable manner. All who cannot attend will stand as fair a chance as though they were present.

Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal deductions will be made. Drawings take place regularly every sixty days. Circular, containing references and full information, sent to any one ordering them. Address at once, L. A. BOLT, Manager,
Lock Box 110 Hamilton, Butler co., O.
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HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft, and glossy.

Price $1 00. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
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SHARPS' SPORTING RIFLES.
The subscribers are now prepared to supply orders for their
New Metallic Cartridge
SPORTING RIFLES
of various lengths and calibre. For Accuracy and Safety they recommend them
BREECH-LOADING [illegible]
as superior in every respect to any other [illegible]
For circulars, giving full description, apply to
SHARPS' RIFLE [illegible]
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S. D. & H. W. [illegible]
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ARE the best reed [illegible] rosewood, walnut, oak [illegible] and sizes—for churches, [illegible] lor—at low prices. [illegible] list mailed on application. [illegible]
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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $18 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents at three cents per copy.

SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Devoted to News and Literature, and issued every Sunday morning.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, when delivered in city	2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday issue, by mail, $14 00 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 50 a year.

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Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers. After one full club has been made up, additions from time to time may be made singly at the same rate.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or bank drafts or checks or by express. We wish it distinctly understood that *we will not be responsible* for money lost in its transmission to us by mail.

☞ Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

All letters should be addressed to
COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
110 and 112 West Jefferson street,
Louisville, Ky.

Proceedings of lodges or meetings on the death of individuals, or pertaining to matters not of general public interest, and obituary notices must be paid for as advertisements. No attention will be paid such communications unless accompanied by the money.

Notice to Subscribers.

In making remittances for subscriptions or advertising, always, when practicable, send drafts or checks or postoffice orders. When these cannot be procured, send the money, but always in a *registered letter*. We wish it distinctly understood that we will not be responsible for money lost in its transmission to us by mail, unless it is in a duly registered letter.

A New Dress.

We are now having made expressly for us at one of the principal foundries in New York, a splendid suit of copper-faced new type, in which the COURIER-JOURNAL will appear early in April. We design, at the same time, to make other important improvements in this paper, and, while thanking its hosts of good friends for their successful efforts in its behalf, may we not also ask their continued aid in extending the circulation of a good, sound and reliable paper?

A rural correspondent writes us: "I see it stated in one of the Cincinnati papers that Mrs. WOODHULL was formerly the proprietor of a Chicago hash-mill. This puzzles me. Who is Mrs. WOODHULL, and what is a Chicago hash-mill?" Mrs. WOODHULL—the Hon. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL—is the renowned candidate for the Presidency who interviews the Commissioner of Internal Revenue while that gentleman is comparatively in a state of nature; and a Chicago hash-mill is defined by standard lexicographers as a slop-shop boarding-house, whose proprietor manufactures her hash out of meat which she buys at half price without stopping to inquire whether the butcher stole the dog or not. We don't pretend to say that our distinguished fellow-citizen was ever the proprietor of a Chicago hash-mill.

Charles Sumner Again.

The Pittsburg Commercial is overserious with one of our harmless jokes on CHARLES SUMNER. We did not intend to call the ghost of PRESTON BROOKS from the world of shadows. In speaking of Mr. SUMNER we have spoken without malice, seeking to sketch the man as he really is—a magnificent humbug.

No one who has any personal knowledge of the Massachusetts Senator will pretend to set him up as a scholar, even at a mediocre valuation, taking no higher standard than that of Harvard. The groundlings, who know nothing and are dinned by noise and dazzled by gabble, may and doubtless do think that he knows much; and, besides, it is a cheap and convenient concession to say of a person, from whom all else is denied, that he is a scholar. But this Senatorial swell is not a scholar. He has the gift of the gab; a sonorous voice; a brow-beating style; and a certain talent joined to prodigious industry at cramming. But this is about the whole of him.

Did ever any one read a speech of SUMNER's all the way through? He has been a noisy declaimer for twenty years. What has he produced that is truly eloquent or purely rhetorical? There is not a single passage that will bear dissection. Such verbose, overloaded, strained, stilted and unnatural balderdash can not be found in any of the leading writers or speakers of his day. It is all patch-work and filigree, sometimes ingenious, but always dull and oppressive.

In his manners the Senator is coarse. He meets you like a supercilious swashbuckler and treats you like a consequential bully. He abounds in fictions that may amuse the credulous, but very soon annoy the instructed. His friends claim pecuniary integrity for him. Of this we know nothing. It is perhaps wrong to consider every surly dog a sheep-killer. Mr. SUMNER may be honest. But his general conduct conveys the impression that, being false in so many things, he can not be true in this. His attack on the San Domingo job proves nothing. Vanity is his ruling passion, and it is pleasant to the conceit of the most venal to have themselves heralded as models of probity. There are many suggestions as obvious as that of honesty to be offered in explanation of this pompous display of public virtue.

We assure the Pittsburg Commercial that we have no desire to recall, howbeit we have no dread of, the memory of PRESTON BROOKS. He was a weak, a generous, a passionate, a most misfortunate man. He perpetrated an error, and—as far as it was an invasion of the place that ought to be sacred—a crime. But out of that error and out of that crime Mr. SUMNER has risen and flourished. It laid the sure foundation of his fortunes. He would not be what he is to-day but for the circumstance, and as it caused him but a few weeks of nervous disturbance and no serious physical injury, *he* doubtless regards it as the luckiest event of his life.

☞ In his sermon the other Sunday HENRY WARD BEECHER said that man has two natures—the one animal and the other spiritual. He compared man to a tenement-house, whose upper part is occupied by respectable people, while the lower-floors are in possession of a gang of rowdies. This beautiful simile was inspired, no doubt, by an acute attack of the cholera morbus.

☞ The New York Express says "it is a very terrible fact that during the past week there have been over twelve cases of child-murder in the city." It is terrible, certainly; but when we reflect that one or more of those children may have been intended for a Radical President or Congressman the terribleness of the thing is pretty well played out.

☞ The Springfield Journal tells us that "BRICK POMEROY is a newspaper lunatic." That he may be; but as he now and then advertises his Democrat to the extent of a whole page in one or more of the New York dailies, it certainly cannot be said that he is a lunatic with never a lucid interval.

☞ A block of granite weighing ninety tons has been quarried in Rhode Island for the basis of a public fountain in New York. Another block or so of the same size and there won't be much of the State left.

The Two Extremes.

Doubtless the original slave-owners of New England, who found slave labor unprofitable and who in consequence of the discovery carried their slaves South and sold them, not forgetting to put the money in their pockets, looked upon the institution of slavery with a very matter-of-fact and complacent eye. But the generation that came after them produced in its turn a generation which made some progress in the new creed of freedom that began to be organized only when the last darky had brought his market price and there was no longer anything to be gained out of that sort of thing either as a material or moral investment. The fourth set of patriots, quite unmindful of the source of much of their wealth, grew intolerant, and during five-and-twenty years there has been but one sentiment and opinion on the subject in all the territory washed by the Kennebec, the Penobscot and the Connecticut.

The people of the South who bought the slaves of their New England brethren and paid the money for them found the institution convenient if not remunerative, and, very naturally, they stuck to it, and, as it was just so much property, they fought for it. So long as it existed, and so long as the free-soil ideas of New England existed, there could be no peace between the two sections. Mr. SEWARD was right. The conflict was irrepressible. But, with this bone of contention dropped out, what is there to prevent a realliance between New England and the South, an alliance based on reciprocal interests, an alliance such as that which produced such Democrats as FRANK PIERCE and SEYMOUR of Connecticut, when Maine was a tower of Democratic strength and New Hampshire a rock-bound and apparently an impregnable citadel of Democracy?

The manufacturing interests of New England are in serious danger. The Democratic party can give them no protection. But the South can give them what is better—a shelter and a fresh start right on the edge of the cotton-patch. The great manufacturers must pick themselves up and move into the South, establish branches of their business and create a new system that will not need any high tariff to uphold it against the world.

In this way the South and New England, having exhausted the negro question, may be brought together on an overshadowing question of domestic economy; and, having thus come together, they will find themselves perfectly agreed on the political question of State rights, the restoration of which is the sole hope of safety alike for both.

The Democratic party can produce this reconciliation. The Republican party cannot. The whole South is enthusiastic over the result in New Hampshire. What is the meaning of this? Does it imply a difference that is deep-rooted and everlasting? Is it a sign of that spirit between the sections out of which the party of eternal hate expect to live and prosper? Does it not show that there is a sense of affinity, a feeling of homogeneity sufficient for all essential purposes, in the minds and hearts of the people, which needs only to be cultivated to bloom into a gorgeous and overspreading nationalism? This nationalism of love the Republicans seek to break down by the nationality of force. By discarding the virtue and intelligence of the South—by ignoring except to oppress the real manhood of the South—and by forming an alliance with a class that can only be held up to political equality by the bayonet—the Radicals confess themselves unable and unwilling to restore the Union. The Democrats, on the other hand, represent ruling and congenial elements in both sections, and their ascendancy is the complete restoration of the Union, without revolution or agrarianism.

As for the negro, he should and will be treated like a man. He has now all that a man ought to want. Let him make his way like other people who come into the world without position and without money. No one is going to oppress the negro if public opinion be left free to decide the matter as other domestic matters are decided. Being free, a citizen and a voter, he will have to take care of himself, and if he is thrifty, industrious and honest there need be no fear of his future, and he will have plenty of friends to protect him if he needs any special protection. Our principles of justice to all men all sound policy reposes, and, with the best men in the South in power, the domestic policy of the country will be at least as sound as that of the North, for the people of both sections are alike, and there runs through each a sentiment of fair play that amounts to an instinct and is pretty sure to do about what is right.

Tolerance in New England.

Toward the close of the just ended canvass in New Hampshire a great outcry was raised because the Democratic State Committee awarded the printing of election tickets to an establishment owned and managed by one whom the New York Tribune described as "a Confederate officer and an unrepentant rebel." There was a deal of lamentation among the Republicans that the job had not been given a loyal Democrat. But the thought that it had been given to "an unrepentant rebel" was so revolting that they threw themselves back on their hir[illegible] and fairly howled. The way they [illegible] was both senseless and clamorous; [illegible]e howling was expected to create a d[illegible]ul style of echo among the granite hills, and to serve a godly turn. The result shows that the people of New Hampshire are not the donkeys the Radical managers took them to be. It shows also that the people of the North are grown weary, if they are not disgusted, with the incessant and wretched cant about a loyalty that is disgraced only by those who parade it as women of doubtful virtue parade their honor merely as a blind.

We know nothing of the case in point except what we have read in the newspapers. There were in the Confederate service here and there several New Englanders, and they made very good soldiers, and were very good fellows. One of these doubtless went home after the war and got into the printing business. That he has prospered is proof that he deserved well of his fellow-men; for in selecting New Hampshire as a place to begin life over he hit upon a field that must have looked somewhat unpromising for an "unrepentant rebel" five years ago. That he is a Democrat is proof that he is an honest man, for had he been a thrifty rascal he would have foresworn his rebelism and compounded with the prejudice of the day by becoming a noisy apostate. Without knowing anything about him—not so much as his name—we take it that he is a worthy man and a smart printer, who does his work in first-rate style and at cheap rates. The Democratic State Committee doubtless selected him because, all things being even, he took the job at a lower figure than his business competitors, and, in doing this, despite the twaddle about "disloyalty" and "rebels," they displayed the courage of sound sense, which has been properly indorsed and rewarded at the ballot-box.

The meaning of it is, so far as the circumstance has a meaning, that the people of New Hampshire ask no other test of a man than that which relates to citizenship and character, ignoring the demands of a Radicalism which bases its exactions on shams. In the South there is an equally healthful tone to be found. In many regions the most popular men are Northern soldiers and officers, who have signified the sterling quality of their metal by their conduct since the war. This is the sort of patriotism, as it is the sort of wisdom, the country needs, and it is conspicuously and forcibly illustrated by this example of tolerance that comes to us out of the depths of New England.

☞ BUTLER was named in honor of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and this circumstance is the only honorable thing in his history.

The Radical Row.

There are natural laws which apply as positively and as surely to parties as to other things in this world, and the situation in which the Republicans find their organization at the present moment is merely an answer to the rule of nature which sets a limit upon acquisition and fixes a penalty to excess. The greatest genius, the most perfect organization, is not able to resist the force of the decree that says, "so far shalt thou go, no further;" so much shall be secured, no more. CÆSAR and NAPOLEON, the Roman Catholic Church and the Democratic party, are examples of the futility of the best-directed effort beyond a certain point; and the knowledge of the inevitability, for such it is, should bring consolement to the Radical soul in this hour of its party's peril. Within the heart of the biggest and most blooming sunflower there is a speck of decay. Not any mortal or earthly thing can live without containing the germ of ultimate dissolution.

In 1852, under the leadership of FRANKLIN PIERCE, the Democratic party came into power by the consent of all the States of the Union, excepting four only. The Whig party leaped out of the window as the Democracy, with colors flying and drums beating, marched through the open door-way that led into the White House and into the Senate and into the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court was Democratic. Almost all of the States were ruled by Democratic Governors and Legislatures. Everything was lovely, and the goose, which was a pheasant, swung high. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the best debater seen in Congress since RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, and a debater who joined to RANDOLPH's ready and declamatory talents a political tact that the brilliant Virginian had not possessed, was the Democratic file-leader in the lower house. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, who never had an equal either as a debater or as a party manager, was the Democratic chief in the Senate. In both branches of Congress there was a working Democratic majority, and votes to spare, and there seemed to be no end to the good things which the people had confided to the keeping of the fortunate gentlemen who stood at the head of affairs.

It took just eight years to destroy all this. Nor were they years of recklessness either; for there was a vein of conservatism in the old-line Democracy that kept it mindful of the danger of indiscretion. But when it began to fall into an ill way it went fast and nothing was able to save it. Its hour had come. It had had its day. The war engulfed it; a wave of fire and blood washed over it; and the government passed into other keeping.

For ten long years the Republicans have ruled the roost. Those years have been full of event and passion, and it is not going beyond the truth to say that they have been full also of imprudence and crime. The record of the Radical domination is simply horrible. But its time has come and it must go the way of all the world.

The row between GRANT and SUMNER may not be, and we think is not, analogous to the breach between BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS. It might, with as much pertinency, be compared to the row between JACKSON and CALHOUN. Both parties in the present case are small, lacking the ingredients that are essential to something more than a vulgar scuffle. But the scene in the lower house day before yesterday is significant, because it discloses an internal state of affairs full of omen to the Republican party. Mr. BLAINE is a New Englander. He comes from Maine, and Maine is a close State. New Hampshire has just gone Democratic. Maine's turn will come next. The Speaker is neither a fool nor a traitor; but, like many of the best men in the Republican party, he is getting sick of reckless Radicalism. His interview with BEN BUTLER shows which way the wind sits, and, taken in connection with the breeze in the Senate, means business. It cannot end where it is. Personal violence, so displayed, rarely goes backward.

The scene itself was disgraceful enough. Such a spectacle never was seen in the Democratic party at its worst. In the lower house of Congress the Democracy were always tolerably united. It was only in the Senate that DOUGLAS and DAVIS and TOOMBS used to edify the enemies of the Democratic party. But the Republicans are split at both ends, and they are split in such a way as to imply impossibility in the matter of refitting the fragments one to another. Can any sane Republican hope that a man of GRANT's mood and caliber is going to give way before any nominee that may be preferred over him? But if he forces himself on the party what is to become of those Republicans who are now and have been for months devoting themselves to the service of truth in denouncing him and his administration? One thing is certain. GRANT is going to run for President next year. If the Republicans do not nominate him his friends will get up a smash in the convention and he will run any how. He is vain and weak and uninformed. Surrounded by flatterers and serfs who delude him, he thinks he is popular. Many abler men have been equally blinded by sycophancy. Every move he has made so far looks to his own retention in office. The recent bayonet election law was an administration measure. By it the President, if aided in the Senate, might re-elect himself; and the fight must henceforth be a fight for the Senate. It is not conclusively plain that GRANT is an absolute ass. On the contrary, there may be a species of dull and blundering method in what now appears to be pure madness on his part. He is a gambler and has the gambler's instinct, superstition and disregard of consequences. He is a soldier and has the soldier's bigotry, narrowness and autocratical temper. His satellites are either corruptionists like CAMERON or adventurers like BUTLER. His servants are mere military appendages that move under orders. Why may he not meditate a *coup d'etat?*

The suggestion is by no means unlikely, and it is absurd to say that such a thing could not be carried out successfully in this country. In 1848 LOUIS NAPOLEON was as vulgar a fellow as GRANT is now. In 1851 no one feared the Nephew of his Uncle. Indeed, the prospect of a revolution in France was as unlikely then as it seems at present in the United States. But we live in an age of movement. Six months ago there was a French empire and a French Emperor. Now there is a French republic and an ex-imperial outcast. Is GRANT's brain so muddy as not to take in these things?

The Republican leaders begin to fear as much. They must see that the machinery they are forging will be used to destroy them except as they save themselves by becoming the tools of the power that is to control the machinery. The disturbance has blown up on a quasi-military measure of supervision. The Kuklux notion is a pretext. Arms, force, bayonets, martial law are the real cats in this pseudo-loyal meal-tub.

How is it all to end? We think it will end rather with the dissolution of the Republican party than the dissolution of the Republic. This country is not yet ripe for an empire, though it contains good material for an imperial attempt. The excess of the Radicals is producing the inevitable result and hurrying on the inevitable penalty. One State after another has broken line. The party leaders begin to catch the infection. They too are preparing to quit a ship that, if not sinking, is leaky and rotten. It is too late to patch the seams that have been made, and they will widen as matters are going on. Next year the Democrats will have a good thing if they hold together like brothers and allow no petty, personal dissensions to disturb their composure and unanimity, make a judicious nominee and platform, and go to the country with a resolute and sincere purpose to do what the Republicans have failed to do—that is, restore peace and union among all the people of all the States.

An Impartial Inquest.

The Democrats in Congress have hit it. The Radicals have had a monopoly in the investigation business too long. Now we propose to take a hand. We are as much averse to outlawry as anybody; and we ask to have the matter of investigation made impartial and complete.

Lawlessness in the South is not one-sided. As far as the Kluklux are concerned we feel certain that they embrace no part of the element that entered into the fighting service of the Confederacy. No good Confederate—no man who was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army—who stood up in line of battle—who fought and footed it during four years of sun and shower, sorrow, glory and defeat—can be a cowardly sneak-thief, disguised in a flannel mask and armed with a stolen revolver, making raids on poor defenseless people, under cover of the night, and calling himself a Kluklux. No true Southern man will defend or countenance such scoundrelism as that; and if Congress will send us a fair committee, a committee which means to do justice, and punish the guilty and relieve the innocent, we shall soon show whether the Democratic party and the people of the South are the friends of violence.

Let the committee come. It will find that crime is crime in the South not less than in the North; that a mob in Indiana and a mob in Mississippi is the same sort of an animal precisely; that society is law-abiding, and that lawlessness comes from bad men, without distinction of party. In many cases outlawry has been pure and simple—the old-fashioned article. In many other cases it has been the result of atrocious bad government, of persecutions intolerable, set on by an Administration alien in its character and hostile in its spirit. Discrimination should be used, and a wise committee will be able to use it. Send us the most decided Republicans you have, so you send us honest men; let them come here without prejudice and mix with the people, taking evidence from the best as well as the worst orders of society; and, above all, let them bear this in mind, that a white man is at least as good as a black man, and that a Democrat—or, if they please to call us so, a rebel—is still an American citizen, an inhabitant of this country, a tax-payer under this government, a fellow-citizen and a free man, having a right to his opinions. If those opinions do not jump with the party in power is that a reason why we should change our republican system?

We stand for the divine right of every man to speak his mind out freely. It is just as necessary for one class of men to do this as for another class, all being open and honest in doing it. If Gen. LONGSTREET and Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, who were Confederate generals and are now members of the Republican party and officials under Republican administrations, have anything to say—be it of the most ultra type of Radicalism—they have a right to say it, they have a right to be heard, and they ought not to be prejudged and convicted without a fair trial. If, on the other hand, Mr. LINTON STEPHENS sees fit to adopt a very positive form of State Rights Democracy of the Old School, or, if Gen. PRESTON or Gen. DUKE or Gen. FORREST should see fit to make a speech full of rallying Southernism, that is all right, and will do more good than harm. We want to remove the pressure of ceremony and delicacy and lift the veil of cant and falsehood which goes under the name of political discretion. Give the people their tongues and let them wag it out. Let them talk with a looseness. Talk is harmless enough when it is free and universal and serves to correct its own errors. We need more talk and less bayonets and flannel masks. Reconstruction begot Kukluxism and Kukluxism begot martial law, and the two extremes have been feeding each other. The people have suffered. The States have been damaged. Now let us have a change. Let the honest Republicans and the honest Democrats agree in this, that there shall be an investigation; that it shall be impartial; and that legislation for the South hereafter shall not be partisan at all, leaving the political elements at the North to shape themselves on other issues.

A policy of this sort will do the Republicans no hurt, and the country much good. But, regardless of partisan effects, and above and beyond all considerations of a partisan description, it is *right;* and we have not yet lost our faith in the virtue of that little word as a motive and as an argument.

The Soldiers of 1812.

The Albany Evening Journal of a recent date says:

> Under the late act of Congress granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, those entitled to its benefits are getting ready to make the proper application. There is, however, no occasion for haste in the matter, as the pension in all cases will date from the passage of the act without regard to the time when the proofs are presented, as perhaps it is generally understood all enlisted or drafted men, who served for sixty days or upwards, are entitled to a pension of $8 per month. The widows of such soldiers who were married previous to the declaration of peace, December 14, 1814, and who have not since remarried, are entitled to a like pension. Provision is made in the act for cases where the soldier's discharge has been lost. The form of application for pension is quite simple.

It may be generally understood that all enlisted or drafted men who served for sixty days or upwards are entitled to $8 per month; but, if it is, then that general understanding is a general mistake. At least nine-tenths of the soldiers of the war of 1812 who live south of the Potomac are denied the benefit of the act. Every one of these old soldiers is required to take an iron-clad oath before he can obtain the pension. He is required to swear not only that he gave no aid and comfort to the "rebellion," but that he had no sympathy for its cause. In a word, he is required to swear that he was "trooly loil" throughout the late war. He was too old, of course, to have taken any active part in the struggle, either on the one side or the other; but if he had a son in the Confederate army and cannot now swear that he neither aided that son in any shape whatever, nor sympathized with him, in the fight he was making, why, then, he is entitled to no pension. Very few of the veterans at the South can take such an oath. And thus, while tens of millions of dollars are annually squandered upon the soldiers of the late war, bummers, camp-followers and all, the few surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, all of whom are very old, and most of whom are very poor, are denied each the pitiful sum of eight dollars per month.

The act in question is an unmitigated fraud. It is a disgrace to the nation. But if it had been anything else than a fraud and a disgrace to the nation, it would not have passed the Forty-first Congress, which was itself a fraud and a disgrace to all nations.

☞ "AKERMAN, until made Attorney General," says the Boston Advertiser, "was the most utterly unknown man in the United States." With the single exception of the mysterious individual who inflicted the historical blow upon the late WILLIAM PATTERSON, we believe he really was.

☞ GRANT's barber, who can probably neither read nor write, is paid twelve hundred dollars in the disguise of a clerk in the Treasury Department. His bootblack draws *his* wages perhaps as Secretary of Legation at the court of Timbuctoo.

☞ Some of the girls out in Illinois have formed an "Anti-kissing Society" and have adopted "No Kissing Before Marriage" as their motto. Of course no girl who has the slightest hope of ever being kissed is a member.

☞ The New York Sun says: "There never was such a family as the GRANTS." We are all aware that there never was just such another family. What we are particularly anxious to know now is that there never will be another.

☞ An Alabama journal calls upon GRANT to punish a contemporary for murdering the President's English. GRANT dare not attempt to punish others for a crime of which he is constantly guilty himself.

"Principles" and "Measures."

We find ourselves taken to task for stating—what we desire to repeat in the most emphatic manner and to illustrate as we are able—that party politics is a bundle of "measures," not a set of "principles;" that "principles" are fundamental truths in morality and in government, recognized by all men and accepted by all parties that profess allegiance to the same system, monarchical or republican, as the case may be; and that the effort to square the conduct of a political organization by a succession of "measures," which are persistently miscalled "principles," is of dangerous tendency, affording rare opportunities to the bold and unscrupulous demagogue and confusing the minds of plain people, whose interests are best cared for by free and simple investigation, rid of cant and shams of every description.

To be sure there is no gainsaying the axiom that we should do right though the heavens fall. Who doubts it? No one questions it. Every one concedes it. But the moment the fervid patriot begins to extol his own virtues and deprecate your virtues he asserts the old, worn-out scrap of Latinity with the vehemence of one who is inspired by the fell spirit of contradiction. It is you who are gone astray. It is himself that has not gone astray, but, regardless of everything, is resolved to do right though the heavens fall. What is this but bathos of the flimsiest kind?

There are many methods of doing right just as there are many methods of doing wrong. But the ardent disciple of certain "measures," which he calls "principles," must needs lay down one fixed rule by which every one must square his conduct or be damned. This rule is not necessarily a "principle" or even an organic law. It is merely the *ipse dixit* of him who prescribes it. It is one man's assertion of *how* to do right "though the heavens fall." The mode may be easy to him. But it may be difficult to you. He may believe in it. You may not. Who is to decide the matter? There is no standard. The thing is muddled between you, and each goes away with the notion that the other is a knave or a fool. This shuts out all investigation. Yet it is false. Both may *think* they are right; and, in nine cases out of ten, it is the question of "principle"—on which the two are disagreed and therefore intolerant one of the other—where nothing was really involved but a difference of opinion as to a particular measure, and, perhaps, nothing more than a mere matter of information.

Truth is a "principle." But there are divers ways of employing it and construing it. Chastity is a "principle," but that which is chaste in one country is unchaste in another. Monarchy is a "principle" and republicanism is a "principle;" but not the particular and changing measures that enter into monarchical or republican government. Slavery used to be a Democratic "measure." It is so no longer. Yet it was, according to partisan parlance, a "principle." If "principles" (i. e., measures) never change, how about the changes that have come over every political organism in the world, and that within the experience of living men? Do not our circumstances, do not our appetites, do not our very temperaments and moods undergo vicissitudes that affect the entire mental, bodily and moral nature?

In Kentucky the Democratic party held out against the "principle" of negro suffrage. In Tennessee the same party adopted the "measure" of negro suffrage. In one State it is a "principle." In another State it is a "measure." How shall plain people reconcile such a condition of things? There seems but one way, and that involves the distinction between "principles" and "measures" which we have sought to explain. "State rights" are a series of "measures" which we regard as essential to local government. "Centralization" is a "measure" which the Radicals hold to be essential to Federal Government. But both parties affect devotion to the "principle" of Republican government, and they are equally vociferous in calling in our familiar but somewhat seedy friend, *Ruat Cœlum*. Suppose we descend a world or two and force the highfalutin demagogue to descend with us; suppose we discuss these "measures" in a more business-like way, denuded of the grand and lofty air of "principle," with which cunning mountebanks would invest them; and suppose, as they arise, we dispose of them, as we dispose of our other earthly concerns, with candor and intelligence. Are we less honest?

We must disrobe truth of the trappings of pretense by which sharpers seek to surround and obscure it. We must suppress the eloquent hypocrite and the professional make-believe. We must argue "measures," standing upon "principles," which are so plain and so assured as to need no invocation; and so long as we are truthful and just we need not fear that people will suspect us of being "unprincipled."

☞ "A young lad clubbed to death by four policemen" is the heading of an article in the city department of the New York Sun. If things have come to such a pass in this country that a young lad won't go along off and die as he ought to do, but must thrust himself forward in the broad light of day, and, with fiendish malignancy, compel four unprotected policemen, who, for aught he knows, may be orphans, to club him to death, it is high time, we should think, for the supply of young lads to be cut off.

☞ GRANT has been guilty of so many disreputable acts since he has been President that his party are in doubt as to whether he should be returned to the White House as a reward for his truth to everything that is treacherous, or sent to the Dry Tortugas as a punishment for his treachery to everything that is true.

☞ "By the by," says the Trenton Herald, "why was it that GRANT did not make GREELEY one of the San Domingo Commissioners?" It was because ROBESON assured him that BEN WADE's profanity alone was as much of that sort of freight as it was safe for one ship to carry.

☞ We were told by the telegraph the other day that all the San Domingo Commissioners are going to report in favor of annexation. This was news, certainly; but as we all had it at least two months ago, the telegraph ought to have sent us something else instead of it.

☞ A recent essay on gambling says "Faro is an ancient game." Yes, it was originally known as the little game of Pharaoh, and was first played by the King of Egypt with the Israelites. And it is said that his Majesty was very badly watered too.

☞ The Atlanta Sun thinks that the Forty-first Congress had an opportunity for the display of statesmanship such as has seldom been afforded. It did have a splendid opportunity certainly. But then, you know, it didn't have the statesmanship.

☞ No less than twelve daily papers have been born and have died in San Francisco within the last ten years. It is very easy to start a daily paper; it isn't half as easy, though, as it is to let it stop.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says it doesn't seek to throw a veil over the errors of the administration. A *veil*, indeed! Why, confound it, a circus pavilion wouldn't cover the smallest of them.

☞ Some of the newspapers are talking about "the blunders of the last Congress." Its blunders are not wholly unpardonable. What it particularly deserved hanging for was its crimes.

☞ If BRET HARTE hates the rebels as heartily as he is said to do, how is it that he was neither a quartermaster nor a cotton speculator during the late war?

☞ "Two years hence," says the Hartford Times, "Radicalism will be doomed." Two years hence it will be damned. It is already doomed.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]
COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., March 15, 1871.

Both Houses of the General Assembly have been in session the usual number of hours to-day, but the amount of legislation perfected has hardly been in either what, considering the advanced stage of the session, might be expected.

GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS.

That interminable dispute about the locks and dams of Green and Barren rivers and the tolls appertaining thereto, which consumed so much time last session, took up most of the Senate's morning session. Your correspondent was in the other House when the bill came under discussion, and when he entered the Senate chamber naturally inquired of a Senatorial friend what was going on. "Oh," replied the conscript father, "it is that dam thing about Green and Barren rivers." The pronunciation of the word "dam" was such as to leave a doubt as to whether the Senator had not in his mind another orthography.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Pretty much the whole of the House's morning session was consumed in the consideration of the general appropriation bill, which was finally passed by a vote of fifty-nine to four.

AN OBSOLETE IDEA.

I infer from the tone of a Frankfort letter, published in yesterday's Cincinnati Commercial, that there is at least one member of the Radical party in Kentucky who has not given up the plan, upon which so many of the wire-workers of that delectable party were some time ago felicitating themselves, of introducing into the canvass for Governor and other State officers the Cincinnati Southern Railroad question. The Commercial correspondent must be a person of eminently sanguine temperament and is evidently not at all a believer in signs and omens, or he would never have gone to the trouble of writing a long and labored letter in the effort to show that one prominent Democratic aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination on the 3d of May will be supported on account of his opposition to the Southern railroad by the opponents of that project, while some one of divers other gentlemen suggested may, can, might, could, would or should receive the votes of delegates on the other side of the question.

THE MAY CONVENTION.

Now, your correspondent has had an opportunity of meeting and conferring with Democrats from all parts of the State, and he speaks confidently when he says that, if our Radical friends have no stronger card to play than that which the Commercial correspondent is so poor a player at the game of politics as to imagine a trump, they might as well throw up their cards.

No real Democrat, whether from Central Kentucky or from any other part of the State, even so much as dreams of allowing the question to be introduced into the 3d of May Convention as a test. That convention will lay down a sound Democratic platform, and the candidates to be elected in August will be nominated, without considering the wishes of the enemies of the party, and without reference to extraneous issues. If the Cincinnati Southern Railroad question is mentioned at all in the convention, it will be to denounce and condemn, as anti-Democratic and revolutionary, the effort being made to induce Congress to extend the corporate limits of Cincinnati over the eminent domain of the sovereign State of Kentucky. This will doubtless be regarded as "very sad" by the Commercial and its correspondent, but the case is even so. The attempt to procure for Cincinnati and her "trustees," through Congressional interference, unwarrantable and unconstitutional advantages denied her by the Kentucky Legislature, is fast bringing the whole thing into disrepute with Kentucky Democrats. Only last night I heard a prominent advocate of the passage of the Southern railroad bill by the Legislature remark with more earnestness than piety, on reference being made to the subject: "D—n the Yankee town, and her road too. This asking of a Radical Congress to interpose in behalf of Cincinnati, and to enable her to trample under foot and destroy everything which is left of State sovereignty, is enough to make the whole thing sour on the stomach of every honest Democrat!" This legislator but gave utterance to the general feeling. If the Kentucky Radicals are depending on any disaffection or division likely to be created in the Democratic ranks by the introduction of the Cincinnati test, they might as well hang their harp on the willows. The 3d of May nominations will be made without reference to the Southern railroad question, and nothing the Radicals do can possibly prove effective in forcing it upon the convention.

JUSTICES' DISTRICTS.

A bill has passed both Houses authorizing County Courts, on the application of not less than ten citizens, and after due notice, to change and alter the boundaries of justices' districts, and establish in each of such districts two or more voting precincts. The enactment of this general law renders unnecessary the introduction of a great many bills for altering and defining the boundaries of particular districts and the creation of additional precincts. The system adopted is much more satisfactory than legislative action in individual cases could possibly be.

FRANKFORT, March 17, 1871.

The newspaper question again came under consideration this morning when the general appropriation bill passed by the House was taken up by the Senate. As might have been expected, Senators found it rather difficult to reconcile some of the provisions of the bill relating to newspapers with the very stringent rule adopted at the beginning of the session, limiting the subscription of members to three papers, and specifying that no newspaper account should be allowed, unless it appeared that the paper was actually ordered through the sergeant-at-arms of the respective houses. The appropriation bill was, however, with some immaterial amendments and one or two additions to the items, concurred in.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Senate this morning adopted, by a vote of 21 to 1, a series of resolutions congratulatory to the Democracy of New Hampshire in the result of their recent election. Of course the resolutions will be concurred in by the Representatives. This is all very well; but if the Legislature, by enacting an efficient Kuklux bill, and the recognition of negro testimony, would disarm the Radicals of the North of their most effective weapons, it would do a great deal more to secure the final triumph of the great constitutional party than by the passage of any high-sounding gratulatory resolutions. The signs of the times are full of encouragement to the Democracy, and nothing short of the most suicidal policy can prevent the Democratic party from carrying the next Presidential election and obtaining control of the Government.

YESTERDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate made pretty fair progress at the afternoon session yesterday; but the House, though it sat during the appointed time, did little or nothing. Indeed, so demoralized did it seem, that but for the proceedings of this morning making a much better showing, your correspondent would have little faith in much more in the way of legislation being accomplished this session.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

This morning a bill was reported, but subsequently recommitted, proposing an appropriation of $10,000 for the building of an addition to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. The Legislature has voted an appropriation of $5,500 to the Western Lunatic Asylum for the purchase of real estate, furniture, &c. The management of this institution has been at once so economical and judicious that nothing within the bounds of reason asked for the extension of its usefulness could be refused.

FRANKFORT, March 18, 1871.

Your correspondent is gratified to announce that

THE SCALP LAW

has been repealed, so far as the House is concerned, and the Senate can hardly fail to concur. The law ought to have been repealed long since, and the policy that prevented such repeal was a most mistaken one. To say nothing of the gross injustice of compelling the tax-payers of the Commonwealth to pay a large sum without any sort of benefit, the premiums offered for the scalps of wolves, wildcats and foxes have gone far toward the encouragement and indeed the creation of a sort of vagabond class in some of the mountain counties, and has been rather a scourge to the better sort of citizens than a protection to their property.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The House has passed a bill making an appropriation of $10,000 to the Lexington Lunatic Asylum for the erection of an additional building for the use of the superintendent. It is clear that additional accommodation ought to be provided for the lunatics of the State. Whether this appropriation is the most judicious that could be made for the purpose is, I think, a little problematical. From the representations made, your correspondent inclines to the opinion that either an additional asylum will have to be provided or large additions made to the two already in existence.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

A great deal of debate has taken place on the "revenue and taxation" bill in the House. The whole of last night's session was devoted to it, and the measure has again been under consideration to-day. The bill was finally passed without material amendment.

SPECIAL JUDGES FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Governor a short time since sent in a message recommending that some provision be made for the appointment of special judges in case of the sickness or absence of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. This morning the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom the message was referred, submitted a well-written and able report, in which the position was taken that such selection or appointment was not authorized by the Constitution, and asking to be relieved from the further consideration of the matter. The request was granted.

SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.

A good deal of discussion came off in the House to-day with regard to the sale of merchandise by sample. A bill proposing to modify the existing law so as to authorize such sales without any tax or license in any part of the State by citizens was reported, for which the member from Fayette offered a substitute repealing all prohibition on the subject. The substitute was very properly rejected, as, should it become a law, Kentucky would be overrun with unlicensed Yankee peddlers to the serious detriment of our own people, who are taxed on their property and business. The further consideration of the measure is to be resumed on Monday.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A committee was to-day appointed by the Senate to inquire into the practicability of liquidating the State indebtedness and putting the Treasury in funds by the sale of the assets of the sinking fund, the committee to report by bill or otherwise. It is much to be regretted that this committee was not appointed at an earlier part of the session, as it is to be feared that the benefits otherwise likely to result from its labors may not be available because of the hurry of business and the paucity of attendance incident upon the close of the session. Whilst the treasury is essentially impecunious, there is a large balance in the sinking fund—very much larger than is adequate for the liquidation of the bonds for the payment of which it was created. The State is paying 6 per cent. on the outstanding bonds, while not more than 3 per cent. is obtained on the sinking-fund money. Money is worth, and commands, 10 per cent. What can be more clear than that it devolves upon legislators to take such action in the premises as will relieve the State from its financial difficulties?

Z.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Regular weekly stock sales will be held every Saturday on Cheapside, in Lexington.

Benj. Gratz, Esq., of Lexington, has been elected a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

At the St. Patrick's day procession, in Lexington, the line sported the green flag of Erin and the star spangled banner, and the band played "Dixie."

The Paducah Kentuckian indorses Hon. Jesse Gilbert, of Marshall, as a candidate to represent the Second District, composed of the counties of Marshall, Ballard and McCracken, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

Gov. Leslie has issued a proclamation offering three hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of Thos. G. Ware, charged with the killing of Johnson Reed, in Bracken county, on the 25th of February. Also a proclamation offering the same amount for the apprehension of Willis Dawson, charged with the shooting of Solomon Wingfield (colored), in Woodford county, on the 5th of March.

An individual named Harvey, living in the eastern part of Barren county, was aroused a few nights ago by a number of distinct raps on his door. He arose and opened the door, and was horrified to see in the bright moonlight a headless man, dressed in the mysterious garb of a Kuklux, standing before him. It remained for a few moments and then silently moved away. Harvey did the same thing the next day, and has not been heard from since.

At Belmont, Bullitt county, one day last week, a young man named Allan McLean made an attempt to commit suicide under rather peculiar circumstances. He was a member of the Baptist church, in good standing, and was a very pious young man. He had been engaged in singing "I want to be an angel;" after which, remarking that he supposed he never would be any better prepared to die than he was then, he went and jumped into a stream or pool of water, and would have been drowned but for the intervention of bystanders.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery reached his home, in Owensboro, on Monday last. He was welcomed, says the Monitor, by those who have known him longest and allied to him by the warm relation of friends, neighbors and people, with a cordiality of no common-place meaning. His friends in this region of the State will be gratified to know he is looking in robust health, and as if he would strike many a sturdy blow in the future in behalf of the honest masses of his State, those whom he has served for the past few years with an ability and fidelity worthy of their highest reward, and which has already received their approbation and admiration.

Says the Mayfield Democrat: "The reports we hear from the surrounding country are cheering with regard to the efforts of the farmers for an enlarged crop the ensuing season. It is reported that the wheat crop is quite promising; more so than ordinary. The past winter was favorable; there were no night freezes and day thaws, which are so injurious to this crop. If nothing intervenes to injure the crop after this, we shall have plenty of biscuit another year. Large and numerous tobacco-plant beds have been sown, and extensive preparations are being made for an increased amount of this product. Go out into the country and you generally find the fencing in good trim, the rubbish cleared away and all ready for the plow; and the plows would be running but for the great humidity of the soil, owing to the recent violent and protracted rains."

The Lexington Press says of the court-day sales last Monday: "There were about 155 mules offered on the market. Broke mules brought good prices. Of cattle there was about 500 head offered, of an indifferent quality. Prices were well sustained—work cattle particularly. The best two-year-olds weighing 1,190 pounds at home brought six dollars and fifteen cents per hundred, and those weighing from 1,000 pounds to 1,100 pounds sold from five dollars to five dollars and fifty cents; yearling, good, sold at six dollars and twenty-five cents, and weighed medium; same age, brought thirty-eight dollars per head, cash. A great many horses were offered, bringing good prices, better than they have sold for some time. Farming implements, &c., brought exceedingly good prices. In fact, everything that was put on the market brought excellent prices."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Fine Kentucky mules sell in Columbus, Ga., at $150 to $165.

Virginia talks about separating its State and Congressional elections.

The spring races over the Memphis Jocky Club Course will commence on Tuesday, the 25th of April next.

Fifty Chinese have arrived at Baton Rouge to work in the cotton factory of the penitentiary. One hundred more are coming.

An Arkansas planter, who has recently noticed the work of about sixty Chinamen, reports that they are better cotton-pickers than the negroes.

The Montgomery Journal learns that the Central Bank Company of that city have entered suit against the State of Alabama for half a million of dollars, money loaned the State during the late unpleasantness.

A Southern Baptist Educational Convention will be held at Marion, Ala., on the 12th of April. Many prominent and successful educators, among whom are Drs. Boyce, Davis, Rambant and Sears, have consented to address the convention. Baptist schools and colleges throughout the South are requested to send delegates.

There are said to be some eighteen boxes of nitro-glycerine lying in the river near Steubenville, O., which were sunk by the upsetting of a skiff which was conveying the dangerous explosive down the river. River men are warned to be on the lookout, as there is extreme danger of its explosion, by sudden concussion when the river becomes low and the weather warm, if struck by a boat, oar or pole.

A Swiss colony was started in Grundy county, Tenn., in 1868. Now, after a little more than two years, the colony is in a most happy and prosperous condition—composed of over one hundred families, making a population of more than six hundred souls, and rapidly increasing. They are gradually surrounding themselves with evidences of thrift and comfort characteristic of old and well-settled districts.

To commemorate the great flood at Lynchburg, Va., last fall, a neat marble tablet has been erected near the pump-house in that city, upon which a black line is drawn, representing the hight attained by the flood. The tablet has the following inscription immediately below the line: "This line shows the hight of the great freshet, October 1, 1870." Then follow the names of the Mayor and members of the City Council.

We find the following resume of affairs in Mississippi in the Nashville Banner: "Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, does not decline the United States Senatorship, but says he cannot enter upon the duties of that office until next December. It the Legislature desires to have the State represented immediately he will resign. This has not been decided, and, pending the question, Capt. H. C. Carter, of Vicksburg, W. H. Foote, of Yazoo, and Senator Revels are mentioned as candidates. There are thirty-three colored men in the House and five in the Senate. The Republicans have a two-thirds majority in both branches."

Along the sand bar of which Cape Hatteras is the salient point, which is thrown up from the restless action of the waves, are found marshes of coarse grass. Upon these roam a large number of ponies in a partially wild condition. They belong to a number of proprietors, who collect them twice a year and place their brands upon the young foals, after the manner of Texas cattle-breeders. The ownership of each colt is determined by the brand upon its dam. If the ownership of any animal is undetermined it is sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds divided among the proprietors. These ponies are used as saddle-horses for ladies and children. In some instances they are used for work.

There is a remarkable minister at Waynesboro, Wayne county, Tennessee, the Rev. W. W. Kimbro, of whom the Columbia Herald says: "During the year 1870 he constituted three churches, with a membership of about 260; preached over 250 sermons; was the regular pastor of four churches. He has not been known to spend an idle day, when well, in six years. If he is not preaching he is among the high hills with his trusty rifle. The number of deer by him killed each year, for the last seven years, has never been less than sixty-five. In the year 1870 he killed eighty-six deer, and sold venison hams and deer skins to the value of $230. Since 1865 he has paid for a small farm, valued at $1,000, by selling game."

Walker county, Texas, was suffering last week the spectacle of a military tribunal for the trial of persons not in the military service, in consequence of the resistance of parties charged with murder to the civil authorities, and the escape of a portion of them from the officers having them in charge in the court-house. George W. Rather, who is charged with aiding in the rescue of the prisoners, has been convicted and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Some other citizens have also been arrested. Some fifty State troops and militiamen are present. A number of leading citizens, such as Hon. J. M. Maxey, L. B. Hightower, Jas. B. Smither and H. W. Fisher, have been arrested. Some of them are to be tried for refusing to obey a summons of the sheriff to assist him to arrest the prisoners who escaped. A tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars has been levied on the county, and it is now being collected, to pay the expense of the proceedings.

A boy named Anderson W. Branch, eleven years old, was drowned in a creek near his uncle's residence just outside Nashville last Sunday. His little terrier, which was his constant attendant, seeing his master's imminent danger, ran into the creek, fastened his teeth in his master's clothing and tugged vainly to get him out. Branch at last sank to rise no more, almost drowning the dog, which hung to him until pulled under water. Then, lingering for a moment, looking toward the spot where he had last seen his master, the dog ran along down the bank of the creek until he found an easy ascent, when he proceeded directly to Branch's house, went into the room where his master had slept, got upon the bed, jumped down again, and on reaching the yard once more, gave vent to a despairing howl that startled everybody who heard him. The boy's family followed the faithful animal to the spot, but only to find the child dead.

The Baltimore Sun says: "It is now currently reported that the State of Mississippi proposes to pay her debt repudiated thirty-two years ago, amounting to twelve millions of six per cent. bonds and the interest thereon. The twelve millions of bonds, principal and interest, will amount on July 1st, 1871, to $20,440,000, and the interest on the unpaid coupons will make the total indebtedness of the State on this account something more than thirty millions. The motive for this return to virtue, it is charged, is that the legislators, before acting on the matter, bought up the bulk of the repudiated bonds at a merely nominal value, which, if true, is more infamous than original repudiation. It should be remembered, however, that the State of Mississippi always claimed that these bonds, issued by the Union Bank and the Planters' Bank of that State, on the faith of the State, were never authorized by the State, and therefore that there was no "repudiation" in the right sense of the word.

A LION LOOSE.

The King of Beasts Cavorting in Wood's Museum.

[From the New York Sun, 13th.]

Pop Taylor, the friend of beasts and birds, and the originator of Barnum's Happy Family, found himself in a dangerous position in Wood's Museum yesterday morning. Pop has charge of the menagerie department, his duty being to see that the animals are properly fed and cared for. He generally gives their Sunday breakfast at about 10 o'clock. Yesterday morning, however, it was nearly 11 o'clock before he entered the room with meat for the hungry animals. The monkeys chattered, the bears and hyenas growled, and the lions roared their dissatisfaction in unmistakable tones. The most turbulent of the lot were a large African lioness and her mate, confined in a cage near the center of the row of animals, on the Thirtieth-street side of the Museum.

Pop Taylor keeps the animals' food in a corner closet. For some reason he was a little longer than usual in selecting the pieces for distribution. The lions became almost wild in their roaring for food. An unusual noise in the direction of the lion's cage attracted Pop's attention just as he was starting toward them with their meat. The spectacle that met his gaze was appalling. The beasts were standing upright, their claws grasping the upper bars of their cages, their jaws extended, and their eyeballs glowing. The cages are made with heavy iron railing doors, that are lifted from the bottom. The door on the lion's cage was unbolted at the top. In their anger the lions were never known to place their paws under the railing, always grasping it at the top.

On looking toward the cage Pop Taylor saw the lion place his paws under the door, which he raised in a twinkling. He was out of the cage like a flash. The weight of the lioness, which had hold of the upper part of the door, brought it down with a crash, fortunately shutting herself in.

The liberated lion dashed round the room with tail erect and bristling mane. Pop faced him and shouted for help. Jeff Davis, a brave colored man, who cleans the cages, was the first to rush to Taylor's assistance. He was followed by Mr. La Forrest, the property man. They picked up clubs and joined Taylor in the corner. The lion meantime ranged the room, howling with rage. At last he sprang to a window facing Thirtieth street, and dashed his head through the glass. There he stood looking down into the street. The hight was too great for him to venture a leap.

"Now is our time," said Jeff Davis, as he sprang to the window and grasped the lion by the tail, close to the animal's body. Pop Taylor followed up the attack by seizing the beast by the haunches. Mr. La Forrest mounted the window-sill and showered heavy blows on the brute's skull and stunned him for a minute. Taking advantage of this, the three men dragged the beast back to his cage. At this juncture Mr. Wm. S. Lilliendahl, superintendent of the Museum, entered the room. The lioness was driven to the back part of the cage, the door was raised and the king of beasts was pushed into his den. Jeff Davis hung on to the lion's tail until the door closed on the animal.

Kentucky Racers.

[From The Turf, Field and Farm, March 17.]

Colonel Bruce returned yesterday morning from a three weeks' trip to Kentucky. He represents the weather as most delightful, and the season very forward. The grass is up, and looks as fresh and green as paint. Mr. W. Stringfield has eleven in training. Mr. H. P. McGrath has eight, including his two year-olds, all in fine condition. He saw Uncle John Harper give his horses a move on Wednesday week. His stable comprises six head—Longfellow, Littleton, Exchange, Express, Little Girl and a bay filly by Endorser, out of Sue Lewis, a full sister of Asteroid. Mr. Harper's horses never looked so well this early in the season, and he says that Kingfisher may beat him, but if he does Kingfisher will make the best race ever run. The coming campaign will be a hotly contested one, and the Kentuckians have a month at least advantage in the preparation of their horses. Still they will meet foemen worthy of their steel by the ides of July and August.

Enterprise.

Editorials, communications and news matter have to give way this morning to the exigency occasioned by the demand on our space of Dr. Wintersmith's famous remedies, for which Messrs. Peters, Powers & Co are the wholesale agents in this city. Once a year they require a whole page of the COURIER JOURNAL, both daily and weekly, to post the public as to the virtues of these medicines, while year in and year out they are constantly occupying a liberal amount of our space and keeping their merits before the people. The advantages of advertising have never been more signally illustrated than in the wonderful popularity and sale of Wintersmith's Remedies. Throughout the West and Southwest they are almost as familiarly known as Helmbold's; and, as we are advised by Messrs. Peter, Powers & Cooper, they have already achieved a position attained by few medicines in a score of years. Dr. Wintersmith has proved that really good articles, judiciously and liberally advertised, cannot fail to win for their sagacious owners both fame and fortune.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.

The river was falling slowly yesterday. At 6 p. m. the marks showed 6 feet 8 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, 5 feet 8 inches over the rocks, and 8 feet 8 inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm, with the mercury in the sixties.

LOCAL NOTICES.

An Unsolicited Testimonial.

The following letter has just been received:

WARWICK, N. Y., August 15, 1870.

TO THE EARTH-CLOSET COMPANY—Gentlemen: For six months past I have had one of your thirty-dollar Commodes. In my estimation, it has paid for itself twice over in the comfort and satisfaction it has given. It is entirely inoffensive in the sick-room.

Unsolicited, I testify as above, on the principle that so useful and healthful an invention should have given to it the largest publicity and strongest indorsement from all who have been benefited by it.

The mere knowledge that dry earth is a perfect disinfectant is worth millions to the country, and it is only to be wondered at that so few possess this knowledge.

You are, gentlemen, entire strangers to me, but I heartily wish that every country house, to say nothing of those in cities, were supplied with the Earth-Closet. Yours truly,

PETER A. JAY,
Rector of Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y.

Beaver Brand Mohair.

This article our women folks pronounce the most useful and beautiful material for ladies' dresses to be found in the country, and we have great confidence in their judgment. It is pure black mohair, of the richest luster, as fine as silk, and will wear out six dresses of other flimsy articles. It is cheap and durable. Inquire for it at your mercer's and don't be put off with anything but the Beaver Brand. The "Buffalo Brand" Alpaca is another article which we can also strongly recommend.—[Godey's Lady's Book.

"What Have You Taken for It?"

said Mrs. Laura Thompson to her friend, Miss Lake, referring to a sick headache with which the young lady was continually afflicted. "Oh," said Miss L., "I've taken cathartic pills enough to load a cannon." "Discard them," said her friend, "and try my medicine, Plantation Bitters. Bile is the cause of your difficulty, and I know by experience the bitters are a certain cure for biliousness."

Miss Lake adopted Mrs. Thompson's advice, and was cured within a fortnight. She is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will confirm this statement.

Sea Moss Farine

from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Avert the Evil.

If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

☞ Chapped Hands, Face Pimples and all roughness of the skin, cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MARRIED.

GRISWOLD—BRANHAM—In Columbia, Mo., March 9th, 1871, by Rev. X. X. Buckner, of Kansas City, Mo., GEO. GRISWOLD, formerly of Louisville, Ky., to Miss NANNIE E. BRANHAM, only daughter of Manlius Branham, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

ELLIS—JONES—In this city, on Tuesday evening, March 14, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Jas. Craik, WILLIAM ELLIS to ELIZA A. JONES, only daughter of G. Scott Jones, all of this city.

DAVIDSON—BUCHANAN—On Thursday morning, March 16, 1871, at Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., by Rev. Sam'l R. Wilson, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., Mr. RO. B. DAVIDSON to Mrs. VIRGINIA S. BUCHANAN, both of Shelbyville, Tenn.

DIED.

CRULL—On the 14th of March, 1871, Mrs. MARY CRULL, aged 55 years.

LEONARD—In this city, on the 15th day of March, 1871, at 5½ o'clock a. m., JAMES LEONARD, in the 28th year of his age.

CRAIG—On Saturday evening, 18th inst., at the residence of her husband, Mrs. ELIZA P., wife of Judge E. S. Craig.

SHAIN—In this city, March 7th, 1871, after a painful illness, NANNIE MEGOWAN, wife of Mortimer Shain.

BOWMAN—In this city, on Sunday, March 19th, 1871, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, ELIZABETH L., youngest child of W. M. and Mary V. Bowman, aged 5 months and 12 days.

CLAY—In Lexington, on Saturday night, the 18th inst., THOMAS HART CLAY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Judge of the Butler County Court, in Morgantown, Ky., from this date until the 10th day of May, 1871, for the erection and completion of a court-house in Morgantown, Ky., on or before the 1st day of August, 1872. Each bid must be accompanied by at least two responsible guarantees that the bidder will give the required bond of $10,000 (if his bid is accepted) to perform the work in the time above specified, and in the manner set forth in the plan and specifications of said court-house, which may be seen in the office of the Judge of the Butler County Court, and the specifications may be seen in the office of the Judge of the Warren County Court, Bowling Green, Ky., and the office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Evansville Journal office, Ind. The payments will be made quarterly, as the work progresses on said building. All communications must be addressed to Judge T. C. CARSON, Morgantown, Ky., and all bids marked "bids."

The Louisville Bromophyte Fertilizer Company

MANUFACTURE a fertilizer from night soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. It is shown by analysis to be stronger than Guano, and yet only costs one-third the price. For sale by the leading agricultural houses in the city at

$40 PER TON.

☞ Principal warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third street.
☞ Send for a circular. mh11 deod1m&thp&w1m

A. W. & J. L. HARDIN,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Improved Berkshire Hogs,

WORTHINGTON P. O.,
Jefferson County, Ky.

mh2 wtow?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids their haphazard concoctions as substitutes for the tonic which, for so many years, has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods." mh20 deod3&w1

L. D. SINE'S

147th Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise

TO BE DRAWN

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871.

$50,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS.

One Cash Prize of $5,000! Two Cash Prizes of $1,000 Each! Two Cash Prizes of $500 Each! Five Cash Prizes of $100 Each!

Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth	$1,500!
One Horse and Buggy, with silver-mounted Harness, worth	$600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth	$5.0!
Five Family Sewing-Machines, worth $100 each!	
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from	$25 to $300 each!

Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid Silver and Double-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Silver-plated Castors, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gents' Gold Breastpins, Finger-rings, Gold Pens (silver extension), &c.

Whole Number of Gifts 5,000!
TICKETS LIMITED TO 50,000!

☞ Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

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OPEN REBELLION.

The Paris Authorities Attack the Montmartre Insurgents and are Defeated.

SERIOUS FIGHTING.

The Government Troops are Surrounded and Cut Their Way Through the Mob.

A SHOW OF CIVIL WAR.

Evacuation of the North.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Havre to-day says that the evacuation of Dieppe and the surrounding country by the Germans has been completed. A number of Germans have purchased a piece of ground at Bongeval, in the arrondissement of Versailles, for the purpose of burying their dead countrymen, who have been temporarily interred in the vicinity.

The Burial Ground.

Precautionary measures have been adopted by the French authorities against the communication of infections to the people and soldiers from the unburied corpses. Also against the spread of the Rinderpest among the cattle.

A proclamation has been addressed by the Minister of War to the Mobile Guards, complimenting them upon their efforts for the cause of France, and concluding as follows: Nothing can long arrest the destinies of France; courage, patience and patriotism.

PARIS, March 18, P. M.—Gen. Faron, with 300 men, has blockaded Montmartre. Several officers have been taken prisoners. A large crowd of National Guards surround the hill. Armed soldiers of the line fraternize in the streets with the people, who are out in great numbers, and shout "Vive La Republique."

France Staring at Old England.

LONDON, March 16.—The Journal des Debats, commenting on the result of the Conference on the Eastern Question, makes a bitter attack on England. It declares that she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. France is now helpless and her sword broken, but when it is unsheathed again its aim will not be so distant as Turkey. Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar spirit.

Pestilential Battlefields.

LONDON, March 16.—A special from Lille to the News says: The battlefields in the north of France threaten to become a focus of pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in the dykes and marshes, and active measures are being taken for their interment.

The Future Army of Occupation.

The Telegraph's special from Amiens says: The future German army of occupation in France will consist of the Saxon and Wurtemburg corps and the Seventh Prussian corps.

There is a rumor that Ricciotte Garibaldi is in Paris. The Times' special at Paris telegraphs that the presence of numerous Garibaldians in Paris has a very disquieting influence upon the population.

PARIS, March 18.—Seventeen Parisian deputies to the National Assembly have resolved upon a fresh appeal to the Montmartre insurgents for moderation, and insist upon the surrender of the cannon in their possession to the military authorities. The National Guard have transported 56 cannon from the Place de la Vosges to Belleville, to prevent their seizure. The Montmartreists have greatly increased their vigilance in preparation for decisive measures expected from the authorities.

The Montmartre Troubles.

LONDON, March 18.—The Times Paris special says: On Friday morning a battalion of the 134th National Guards prevented a battalion of the 21st from taking their post on the ramparts of the fortifications at Montmartre, because they were not devoted to the Republic.

Prussian Outrages.

PARIS, March 18.—The splendid chateau of Charles Bonnichase, having been wantonly pillaged by the German soldiers, its owner has written to the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg complaining of the outrage, and declaring he will place a tablet on the wall perpetuating the memory of the disgraceful act.

Reorganization of the French Army.

The French army is being rapidly reorganized, and the men are nearly all armed.

McMahon and Bazaine.

It is announced that Marshal McMahon supports the present government, but will retire from the army to private life. Marshal Bazaine insists upon an investigation of his conduct at Metz.

German Citizens in France.

BERLIN, March 18.—The new Prussian Cross Gazette, a semi-weekly officiale, to-day says that if the French persecute the Germans a German army must re-occupy the environs of Paris and, possibly, the city.

The Montmartre Insurgents.

LONDON, March 19, 3 A. M.—Events of a most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The Government, following up the proclamation of President Thiers, at midnight on Friday sent a detachment of troops and gens d'armes to occupy the positions of the insurgents in Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon was removed and the gens d'armes made some 400 prisoners.

Release of Prisoners.

In the morning the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre with many unarmed soldiers of the line arrived on the scene and released the prisoners.

Gen. Vinoy, who was in command of the Government forces, had posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre and planted mitrailleuses at its approaches and his sentinels prevented all persons from ascending the hill.

The Soldiers Join the Citizens.

The batteries of mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groups, who demanded to know why the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them. The soldiers when asked if they meant to fire upon the citizens made no reply and soon a general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the mitrailleuses aside and to ascend the hights. The companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the Nationals who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived upon the grounds the people shouted to them, "Reverse arms!" and the order was obeyed. At 10 o'clock the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill.

Fighting Between the Troops and People.

Gen. Faron was surrounded for several hours by the mob in Montmartre. His troops proved faithful. They charged it and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. Gen. Lecompte and others were not so fortunate. Abandoned by their men, they were made prisoners by the rioters, and are now detained in the Chatteau Rouge. Gen. Paturkes was wounded.

In the morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon in Montmartre. Of these the people retook five without fighting and the remainder were removed to a place of safety. The rebels killed and cut up the horse of a staff officer who was surrounded and made a prisoner. The rebels are now building additional barricades in Montmartre, Bellville, and the faubourg St. Antoine.

An Officer Killed.

At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle, at the end of the street leading from the heights. Some artillerymen and Chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who accosted them with shouts of "Go and fight the Prussians." A lieutenant of Chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre. He was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed in which an artilleryman and two Nationals were wounded, but the fighting soon ceased. The soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges and relinquishing their Chassepots. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two of the mitrailleuses, making no further show of resistance. The gensd'armes alone proved faithful to the Government, but were too few in number to be effective, and withdrew at 11 o'clock. Many battalions of the National Guards fully organized, marched into Montmartre shouting "Vive la Republique." The districts there are wholly in the possession of the national soldiers, they having routed the gensd'armes. Not a single regular is visible. All the National Guards are amply supplied with cartridges, and appeared determined to retain their cannon and to hold their position on the heights. The number of insurgents is still indefinite.

Demands of the Insurgents.

Their main object just now is resistance to the Government. The crowds in Montmartre and in Belleville, however, are unanimous in their clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand its immediate dissolution, and the election of a new body which shall sit in Paris. At six o'clock on Saturday evening, the agitation and uncertainty still continued. The troops have been withdrawn from faubourgs where the people appear excited and hostile.

Thiers to the Insurgents.

LONDON, March 19, 2:30 A. M.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of Montmartre have planted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow citizens. He declares by such acts as these the Republic is fatally compromised, because a Republic accompanied by disorders will be lost. He insists that the present Government is really republican, and no friend of the Republic should strike at it. The Government will take the cannon from those men who are misled by designing politicians who seek to inaugurate civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the reviving commerce of the city is stopped and the shops deserted. He continues that the Government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duty as good citizens and will obey the laws, still withholds orders to proceed to extreme measures to free the country of its new enemy, but is determined to act when it becomes necessary and will deliver the principals over to justice. The Government relies on the cooperation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes: "After this warning we shall proceed to force peace, if necessary, at all hazards."

Another Proclamation.

The Government has issued another proclamation repudiating any intention of a coup de etat, warning the Communists, who seek to pillage Paris, that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital.

Prominent Generals Shot.

At 9 o'clock p. m. it was reported that Gens. Lecompte and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly commander-in chief of the National Guard, who were captured in the morning, had been shot by the insurgents, after a summary trial. The news spread a consternation through the city.

General Vinoy's staff, all the troops of the line, and the entire force of gens d'armes have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards to restore order on the right. The Nationals have assembled at various points. The boulevards are crowded, but there has been no further conflict. The shops are closed, and the omnibuses have stopped running.

PARIS, Sunday, March 19.—The journals of this forenoon confirm the report of the execution of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas. After their capture they were taken to the garden of Rue des Rosiers, Montmartre, where the central revolutionary committee hold their sittings. After a brief trial they were condemned to suffer death, and were taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely. The Journal des Debats says: Yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. Revolution, under the banner of pillage, is mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations and this odious insurrection which is without pretext or purpose. Will the Provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more danger to the Republic than did all the Bonapartists.

LONDON, March 19, 8 P. M.—A special dispatch to the London journals say that Gen. Vinoy has also been shot. The report has not yet been confirmed, and is not credited.

The German Troops About to Return.

LONDON, March 19, 10:30 P. M.—The latest news is that the Nationals at Montmartre have seized and now occupy the staff and general headquarter buildings of the National Guard of Paris in the Place Vendome. Echo of Parliament says in consequence of the disturbances in Paris Emperor William has provisionally stopped the movements of the German troops.

LONDON, March 19, 11:30 P. M.—A dispatch just received from Dieppe announces that the Prussian troops from Amiens have arrived there and occupied one-half of the town. The French garrison retains the other half.

A New French Loan.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—The Etoile Belge learns that the French Government has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds of two milliards of francs at 5 per cent., interest price 75.

The Gazette, of Luxembourg, says that the citizens of the Grand Duchy were expelled from Paris, either because the Exequateur of the French Consul at Luxembourg was revoked for violation of neutrality, or because they were among the class who had no means of subsisting.

The Journal des Debates of last week advised the diffusion of education and better training for Frenchmen. Then their powers will be increased to seek for their revenge in improved administration of affairs and the extension of public liberties.

Personal.

BORDEAUX, March 19.—Henri Rochefort is here, suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness. Jules Mires, a banker of this city, is dangerously ill.

The King of Spain.

MADRID, March 19.—King Amadeus returned to Madrid to-day, accompanied by the Queen. They were received with enthusiasm by the populace.

Napoleon.

VERVIEVES, March 19.—Napoleon will take the special train at Herbisthal at 9 o'clock to-night, and will come through to this city without stopping.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Additional Returns from the Elections—No Election of Governor by the People—All the Democratic Congressmen go in—Etc., etc.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—Returns from 218 towns indicate that there has been no election of Governor by the people. Pike has 33,339, Weston 34,881, Cooper and scattering 1,074.

The House stands 162 Republicans, 164 Democrats and 4 Labor Reformers. The Senate stands 4 Republicans, 5 Democrats and 3 vacancies. The Executive Council stands 2 and 2, with a vacancy in the First District.

Probably all the Democratic Congressmen are elected.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—The scattering vote runs up to 1,100 or 1,200, which defeats Weston by 100 or 200.

Hibbard has 400 majority in the First District.

Bell has probably 700 or 800 majority in the Second District.

In Parker's (Third) District, estimating a few small towns by last year's vote, the Democratic plurality is 197.

Parker runs up well with his ticket, and is without doubt elected.

The Senate now looks as if Democrats were chosen in districts 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, and Republicans in districts 2, 3, 7, 9. There is no choice in districts 1 and 5. The House is probably Democratic by from 5 to 10 majority, counting three or four Labor Reformers with the Democrats.

CONCORD, March 16.—The Republicans claim 8 majority in the House.

The Pope to Put Himself at the Head of an Army.

[Pall Mall Gazette Rome Letter.]

It seems certain that forces for the recovery of the Pontifical States are being mustered in Belgium, a country whose independence rests on its neutrality, and that when all is ready the Pope will leave Rome and put himself at their head to lead them to the field. The Questor at Rome has just seized at a house in the Corso a lithographic stone, representing the bronze cross assumed by the Crusaders on their enrollment. I send you a fac-simile of this badge, which bears on one side the inscription, "Cruciata Catholica Militia Jesu Christi," &c., &c.; and on the other side the words, "Christus vincit; Christus regnat; Christus imperat in æternum; pro Petri Sede et Ecclesia." The whole is surmounted by a Royal crown, with the motto "Rex Regum."

Funds are pouring into the Vatican sufficient to meet every expense. During last month the Pope received 1,101,000 francs, and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 francs more. Nearly all the officers of the disbanded Pontifical army and the bulk of the soldiers have embraced the crusade and are now receiving their old pay, while volunteers are mustering in every part of the Continent. General Kanzler is in Belgium, and the day before yesterday Commander Filippani proceeded to Brussels with dispatches for the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Malines, which are believed to relate to the expedition. An attempt will be made at the same time to effect a Papal rising in Rome, and Monseigneur de Merole is laboring zealously to prepare this mind. Every morning the ex-Minister of the Police reports to the Holy Father the accounts brought to him by his emissaries of the temper of the population, and no pains are spared to foster every germ of discontent. The Pontifical Ministry is reconstituted, and constantly assembles at the Vatican, where it discusses these proceedings and keeps a watch on the situation.

There is no doubt that the Italian Kingdom is in a very bad plight.

Failure of Jno. T. Alexander, of Illinois.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Prairie Farmer is informed that Jno. T. Alexander, the king of live stock men in the United States, made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are stated at $1,000,000, while his assets foot up from $100,000 to $200,000 more than that. Mr. Alexander's residence is in Morgan county, in this State, where he owns an immense farm. Two or three years since Mr. Alexander bought the celebrated Sullivant farm, known as Broadland's, in Douglas county, containing 27,000 acres.

It was reported a short time since that he had sold Broadlands for $600,000, but from some cause the sale was not consummated. This is probably the heaviest failure of any agricultural man yet recorded in the history of the United States.

☞ The only exotic quadrupeds of the Jardin des Plantes devoured during the siege of Paris were the two elephants, the camel, and the kangaroo. The former were bought by an English butcher, who gave 27,000 francs for them. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire was the more ready to accept this offer, as he had purchased the two pachyderms six months before for 20,000 francs.

HARD WORDS.

A Pen Picture of the House During the Squabble on Thursday.

How Butler Looked as He Gritted His Teeth and Full-Mooned His Crescent.

And How Blaine Went For Him.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The disintegration and demoralization which have been going on in the Republican party in Congress since the 4th of March received a forcible illustration to-day in one of the most extraordinary scenes ever enacted in the House of Representatives. Not only was the Speaker compelled to leave his chair and defend himself on the floor of the House from a severe assault made upon him by Gen. Butler, but five Republican members arose in their seats and declined to serve on the special committee to investigate the South, which had been appointed yesterday. For two hours there was a storm of bitterness, invective, crimination and recrimination, charges of trickery and falsehood, of corruption and slander, between the Republicans, who have split on the policy to be pursued in legislation, that has never been equalled in the party ranks in Congress. The Democratic members poured into the main aisles and viewed and listened with astonishment to a scene so remarkable that Gen. Butler, even, denounced it as disgraceful to the party, House and country. That side, however, did not participate in the debate, but seemed willing that the Republicans should fight it out on their present line, even if it protracted the session all summer. The galleries were quite full, and enjoyed the display by bursts of applause and roars of laughter. The occasion was on a letter which Gen. Butler had addressed to the Republicans of the Forty-second Congress, giving eight reasons why he should not abide by the decision of the House yesterday on the Southern question, and denouncing that action as being the result of a legislative trick planned by the Speaker and carried into effect by thirty or forty Republicans, who acted with the Democrats for that purpose. This letter was not only published in the Administration paper here this morning, but was printed in a circular form and distributed on the desks of every member and Senator. The feeling among the Republicans at this step was very bitter, and it contained so many misstatements of fact that it was generally assailed. Butler was not content with writing the letter, but, in pursuance of his purpose to break up the committee of which he had been made chairman, came into the House and, taking advantage of a personal denial of the charge made by Judge Kelly, launched into a debate to reiterate every one of the propositions which he had made in this letter.

Finally, the Speaker took the floor to answer Butler's charge against him, and he proceeded, with much feeling and great force, to give the Massachusetts member a severe and caustic scathing. He not only convicted Butler of falsehood out of his own mouth, but proved to the satisfaction of all present that Butler had altered the record to suit his own purpose. On the first point he inquired of Butler if he did not know that the Speaker wrote the resolution for the special committee. Butler replied that he had no such information.

The Speaker replied, "Why, sir, I wrote it and showed it to you myself, and you suggested an amendment that the expenses of it be paid out of the contingent fund of the House."

Butler was the very picture of rage at this announcement.

On the second point, Butler had charged in his letter that only twenty or thirty Republicans had voted with the Democrats for this committee, whereas the record showed that fifty-eight, or more than a majority of all, had so voted. Butler had further charged that the Speaker had coerced Republicans to vote for the committee; whereupon the latter called on any member to rise and state if such was the fact, and if not to forever hold his peace. Not a member rose; but Butler, from his seat, spitefully reiterated his statement. The Speaker, in the course of his speech, charged that Butler would have prevented his nomination in the caucus, and, if he could have obtained a respectable minority to go with him, he would have led them, just as he did the rebels in the Charleston Convention in 1860.

As to the Speaker having played a trick upon the House, Mr. Blaine said: "I despise and spit upon the assertion, and denounce his insolence in questioning my right to offer a resolution.

Butler snarled out from his seat in a rage, "It was a trick; I reiterate it, sir, it was a trick."

Blaine replied—"I consider this letter a covert insult to the Speaker, and as one of the meanest, most contemptible and most unfair and unjust attacks that have ever been made."

A round of applause greeted the sentiment.

Butler arose, and for a moment seemed so enraged as to be unable to speak. Order having been restored, he went ahead in a fierce reply, declaring that, for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, there's none like the Speaker, which the same I now rise to maintain. Any gentleman, said Butler, can make the rhyme. He proceeded to reiterate every charge made in that letter, especially dwelling on the coalition formed with the Democrats, and finally winding up by stating that the Speaker of the House had no sympathy for legislation to protect Southern loyalists, but had used his best efforts to force land-grants and other jobs through this House.

Name them, said Mr. Blaine.

I can't name one, but all of them.

It is a base calumny, said the Speaker; it is wholly false.

Butler went on to speak of this disgraceful scene, and said it had been his desire to keep it out of Congress by putting his letter in the newspapers. He thought, as Blaine had been a member of the press-gang, that he should have done the same, and not spoken from a wooden seat through a wooden head.

Four other Republicans, who had been appointed on the committee, severally arose and asked to be excused, and the House excused them; and then, amid a general scene of excitement, the House adjourned.

While all this was going on, the Republican Senators in the other end of the capitol were deciding in favor of Butler's Kuklux bill, and that there should be a session of Congress to consider it. So the irrepressible conflict between the Republicans on this question is fairly inaugurated.

THE TROPICS.

And Still Later Advices from the San Domingo Commissioners—They Will be Home with their Report and Probably a Treaty on All-Fool's Day.

BEN WADE WEEPS.

SAMANA BAY, Feb. 23—The United States steamer Nantasket has arrived here from Santo Domingo City, bringing news five days later than that brought by the Tybee on the 18th. Commissioner Andrew W. White had left Santo Domingo City on an overland trip to Puerto Plata. At the latter place he will be taken on board the Nantasket and proceed to Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, where, by previous arrangement, he will have an interview with General Jose Cabral, former President of Dominica, and now the leader of the forces opposed to Baez. Mr. White is accompanied by Samuel H. Hazard, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mr. Blackwell, of Newark, New Jersey.

Much excitement has been caused in San Domingo City by the official announcement that the inhabitants of Bani and San Aristoral had pulled down the Dominican colors and raised the American flag. Commissioner Samuel G. Howe has gone to Bani to investigate the matter.

A revolutionary force, composed of the adherents of ex-President Salnave, were about marching against Hayti, with the object of overthrowing Sagel, President, and placing Leconte at the head of the Government. Leconte, accompanied by Major C. G. Megrue, of Cincinnati, visited the commissioners on board the Nantasket yesterday, and duly honored, and to day sails for Pureto Plata to meet Commissioner White. The result of the latter's visit to Cabral is looked forward to with great interest.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, March 7.—The Commission reached here on the 2d of March from Azua, all in excellent health. They will wait here for Commissioner White, who went overland from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata. He is expected in the steamer Nantasket by the 10th inst., bringing with him two scientific expeditions, under Profs. Blake and Ward, that crossed before him.

The Tennessee will then start immediately for home, touching at Santiago de Cuba and Key West for coal.

The questions of debt and disputed boundary are the most important raised since the last dispatches.

The Haytiens are bitterly opposed to annexation. The Commissioners, however, were received civilly. Cabral's strength consists almost wholly of Haytien supports.

The information that the Tennessee had been reported missing first reached the party here. The statement of General Banks that she is unseaworthy was received with great indignation, and denounced as heartlessly cruel. She is one of the strongest and best ships in the navy, with a select company of efficient officers. We expect now, unless delayed by the Nantucket, to reach home by the 25th of March, or at the farthest by the 1st of April. A delay of one week from this cause is possible, and if the ship is not heard from for two weeks, it should not cause anxiety. The mail from the Commission leaves for New York to-day, the 7th, by the steamer Port au Prince.

Mr. Wade is preparing a short preliminary report, which he hopes to get off for the steamer this evening. He has also sent a short letter to the President.

Mr. Howe had arranged for a pretty thorough exploration of this section of Hayti, but Mr. Wade insisted there was no authority for it, and it should not be done.

The second day after our arrival here, Messrs. Wade and Howe called, by previous agreement, upon the President and his Cabinet. The meeting had no reference to annexation. All the members of the Cabinet were present. Upon being presented Mr. Wade said: "Mr. President—We are commissioners of the United States charged with the duty of making certain inquiries touching the state and condition of the Dominican Republic, with the view to the possibility of more intimate relations between the two Republics than have hitherto existed, and, having performed that duty, we were reluctant to leave this beautiful island without doing ourselves the honor of calling and paying our respects to the President of the Haytien Republic: and we desire to express our hope that the same friendly and amicable relations that have so long animated the people of both nations may long continue. In doing this we but express the sincere sentiments of the President and people of the United States.

To this President Sagel replied, that he gladly reciprocated the feelings of friendship expressed by Mr. Wade, and he would do al in his power to aid their researches.

After some informal conversation, Mr. Wade said he greatly regretted not being able to speak in their language, because he thought he would then be able to say a great deal that would tend to allay the present feeling toward the United States, by showing the points in which the Haytiens misunderstood the United States. President Sagel, at this, earnestly said that the educated class in Hayti fully understood and appreciated the condition of the United States, but a large class only remembered the slavery which existed there, and they had themselves been slaves, and it was impossible to influence them.

The President, at the close of the conference, said he would try and visit the Commissioners. He is not expected, however, on account of the general and popular feeling against the presence of the Commission in the harbor. Cabral has sent a communication to the frontier for a commissioner, in answer to the letter from Mr. Howe, written at Azua, but the letter was delayed until the Haytien authorities can correspond with our Minister in regard to receiving it. Mr. Wade is anxious not to complicate matters by bringing him here, wishing, as he does, to avoid all appearance of being engaged, while in Hayti, in prosecuting investigations looking to annexation.

Sailing of the Tennessee.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, March 16.—The U. S. steamer Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, sailed this morning for Key West.

BEN WADE WROTH.

Notes from the San Domingo Expedition.

[New York Sun San Domingo Letter.]

BEN GETS HIS BACK UP.

As the third week of our stay at San Domingo drew near its close, Mr. Wade determined on leaving. Prof. White and Dr. Howe strenuously objected; but the old warhorse would not be denied, and, after a stormy consultation, told them plainly that he was going on board the Tennessee, and that they might, if they wanted to, go to—well, to a place hotter even than San Domingo. It looked as if the Commissioners would have a jolly row among themselves, and that the whole affair would end in a quarrel; but Dr. Howe, having heard that a war was raging somewhere up in the mountains, packed his baggage and left for a day to cool off. On his return he started for Azua overland, seemingly determined to get as far away from Ben as he could. The Great American Vacillator, Prof. White, at first determined that he would go to Azua on the Tennessee. Next day he changed his mind—he would go to Puerto Plata on the Nantasket. The same day he again changed his intention, and determined to leave for Puerto Plata, making the journey overland. Before he had time to change again we had left the palace of the correspondents and the city of San Domingo far in the distance; and until we reach Port-au-Prince we will never know whether the dainty gentleman has reached the end of his journey or not.

GRANT'S GREAT TREASURE.

Your correspondent was not sorry to leave the capital of the black republic. One day would have been sufficient to have inspected carefully its arsenals, forts, walls, churches, and other places of interest. The ruins would have required a longer time, but as they are of no importance save to the Commissioners, it would not have been necessary for any one else to have devoted much time to them. One day did suffice to disgust all the unbiased, and three weeks only served to render the impression ineradicable. The forts, which we are to get by the treaty, are masses of ruins; the navy, a vessel or two not worth breaking up for fire-wood; and the vaunted city of San Domingo is nothing more than a collection of ruins of the Spanish time, and of negro huts of the present.

In the city the Commissioners found out that Baez owned nearly all the eligible sites and inhabitable houses. In the country he owns nearly all the best land and the most valuable tracts of exportable woods. They found that he was an absolute monarch. His will is law, and he can put to death and banish from the country all who are opposed to him. When the land was tranquil he stirred it into rebellion, and now that he has it in his possession, he is working with all his power to sell it and its people.

THE DEBT IS ENORMOUS.

Baez himself acknowledges to a million and a half, and says that unless he settles it himself it will amount to five times as much. The thinking people are opposed to the annexation scheme, but the knowledge of deep dungeons full of political prisoners binds their tongues, and they do not dare to say one word against the will of their sovereign master. When Baez has made his sale, pocketed his money, and left the country, the opposition will show itself, and a revolution will be inaugurated in this land which will literally be a dance of blood.

BEN AND THE BUGGISTS.

The rage of Wade is fearful to behold. He has turned himself into a volcano of profanity. He asserts that Grant has sent him down here with a pack of damned fools, who, now that their work is done, want to sport around the West India Islands, and scoop up all the snakes and lizards. He swears and sweats, and sweats and swears in the hot sun until one could almost imagine that his great soul was just ready to jump out of his body. The fate is Ben wants to go home. His work is done, and he don't want to loaf around any longer. He objects to being the figure-head of a gang of crazy buggists, who are incessantly talking about scarabæi, umbelliferous and leguminous orders, arachnidæ, coprophagi, anthropomorphæ, the phytelephasmacrocarpa, lacertina, thoricteæ, and other "damned nonsense," as Ben calls it. The other day one of the buggists came on board with a fat spider strung to a stick.

"What in the name of heaven is that?" asked Ben, as the kicking spider was passing him.

"That, Mr. Wade," said the happy buggist, holding up the spider, "is a beautiful specimen of the tarantulated lycosa tarantulæ. It's the finest specimen I ever saw."

The Old War Horse gazed at it one moment and then growled out, "The hell it is. Take it away."

Soon afterward another buggist came on board with a three-tailed fish, and told Ben that it was the most complete specimen of the homocersal and heterocersal platessa fleuses, that he had ever found. A more disgusted man than Mr. Wade was when he received his information has rarely been seen. I am told that Ben, has said that he expects next to meet a buggist with a six-toed negro, or a Carib with a double row of ears all round his head, strung to a pole.

[New York Herald Letter.]

BAEZ BAMBOOZLES BEN WADE.

President Baez seems to have captured Mr. Wade, for, with all the stubborn ruggedness of the ex-Senator's character, the old gentleman is very susceptible of kindly impressions. He is disinclined to believe anything unfavorable to Baez. Though there is plenty of evidence of the relentless tyranny of this man, though house after house, to a great number, are pointed out in St. Domingo, where the heads of families have been seized and instantly exiled, without the form of law and for only a difference of opinion; though the very man, General Hungria, who brought Baez into power, is a refugee prisoner in the house of the British consul, to escape the vengeance of this despot, and, though he keeps the people so crushed under his heel that no one dares to oppose his will or policy, Mr. Wade seems to believe he is popular and a reliable, good sort of man.

BAEZ IS BAD.

The truth is, judging from what I have heard and from my own impressions, Baez is implacable, tricky, and could not remain in power six months unsupported by the United States or should the annexation scheme fail. The Commission has been surrounded by and under such influences as that of Baez over Wade all the way through. It has seen but one side, and from the nature of things could not see any other. It could get at hardly any information that was not supplied by Baez, by his friends or by the annexation party, whose interest it was to represent everything in glowing colors.

☞ St. Jerome mentions a widow who married her twenty-third husband, who, in his turn, had been married to twenty wives. A woman named Elizabeth Masi, who died at Florence in 1786, had been married to seven husbands, all of whom she had outlived. She espoused the last at the mature age of 60. When on her death-bed she recalled the good and bad points in each of her husbands, and, having impartially weighed them in the balance, she singled out her fifth spouse as her favorite, and desired that her remains might be interred near his. The death of a soldier is recorded in 1784, who had had five wives, and his widow, aged 90, wept over the grave of her fourth husband. The writer who mentioned these facts naively added. "The said soldier was much attached to the marriage state."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 18.

The money market is growing easier, the merchants are receiving considerable money from the country, and none of them are so hard pressed but that their bank can meet their wants if they offer unexceptionable paper. The rates are still 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is dull at 1-10 to ⅛ discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—The gold trade has not been so lively to-day, but there was no material change in price. It opened at 111⅛ and closed at 111⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, No. 154 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	110⅜	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are quiet, but steady, and show but little variation from yesterday's prices.

	Buying. Selling.
Coupons, '81	114⅞@115⅛
" '62	111⅜@112⅛
" '64	111⅛@112⅛
" '65	111⅜@112⅜
" new '65	110 @111
" '67	110⅞@111⅛
" '68	110⅞@111⅛
10-40s	108⅞@109⅛
Currency 6s	113 @114

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the days stated:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜	⅛	..
" '62	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	..	⅛
" '64	112	112⅛	112⅛	..	..
" '65	112	112⅛	112⅛	..	..
" '65 (new)	111	111	111	..	..
" '67	111	111	111⅛	⅛	..
Coupons '68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..	..
10-40 coupons	108⅞	109⅛	109⅛	..	..
Cy 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Seem to have gone almost to sleep. We learned of a small transaction in Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington common stock, and there was some demand for Nashville railroad stock, but the wide variance between the views of buyers and sellers very much restricted the transactions.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	133	135
National Bank, Second	99	101
National Bank, Planters'	95½	96½
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	99	100
Bank of Louisville	89	90
Merchants' Bank	116	117
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	123	124
Citizens' Bank	112	115
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	102	103
Farmers' Bank	97	99
Security Bank	113	115
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	89	90
Central Savings Bank	92	95
Falls City Tobacco Bank	98	99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	175	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	42	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	44	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	89	90
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78½	79½
Gas Company stock	112	114

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City for improvements, 6 per c	75	77
City for bounty, 6 per c	77	79
City for schools, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76½	77½
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	81	82
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76	77
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	79	81
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94½	*95½
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	81	82
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	89	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	79	80
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	78	79
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	88½	*89
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	92	95
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85	86
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	82½	83½
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*87½
Grayson county, 7 per c	79½	80½
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	75	75½
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	76
Caldwell county, 7 per c	74	75
McCracken county, 7 per c	72	74
Shelby county, 8 per c		*90
Carroll county bond, 8 per c		*90
New Albany City, 7 per c		85

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The movement in general merchandise during the past week has, taking all the surroundings of business into consideration, been about up to the expectation of merchants. The fluctuation in prices has not been sufficient to attract special attention, and steadiness in this regard is a feature of no small importance to both buyers and sellers. Some uneasiness was manifested with regard to the possibilities of congressional legislation upon the duties of coffee and tea; but for the present apprehensions are quieted, as no further reduction is likely to occur immediately. There are other elements of disturbance, among which legislation with reference to the South, now being agitated in Congress, is the most important, and, should the views of Ben Butler prevail, there is no telling what their influence will be upon the industries of that section. The New York Journal of Commerce of the 16th says:

If money is as "plenty" as would appear from current quotations, it must puzzle many who are in need how they find it so difficult to obtain it. Capital is in brisk demand for all kinds of undertakings and for every form of permanent investment. For loans on call or temporary accommodation large sums can be obtained at a low figure, but no borrower who has not a better than ordinary security can satisfy his demand at seven per cent.; at anything below this the offering must be of a rare sort, either as to the character of the guaranty or in terms, like the new government loan, which is exempt from every form of taxation. In this State, if bonds and mortgages are exempt from levy for municipal taxation, this class of investment will improve. Now, there are more borrowers at the legal rate than find accommodation.

Business does not revive with returning peace in Europe as rapidly as many expected. Some profess to find fresh cause of alarm in the proposed reconstruction measures, and to apprehend a general uneasiness and discontent from further party legislation in Congress. We regard the proposal of General Butler as most outrageous in form and substance: it includes not only a gross violation of the Constitution, but also an oppressive and irritating license to exerting national authority. But quite as bad in principle, and impolitic in tone is the answer to it in the World, which proposes to resist the execution of the project by violence and force of arms in case it should meet the approval of Congress. The proposal and the answering menace have both produced an unhealthy effect upon all classes of business. Men may talk flippantly of resistance unto blood in the face of unconstitutional and oppressive legislation, but the opposition party in this country is not composed of those who favor such a sentiment. If the Radicals, who, when they were out of power, were always in a chronic state of semi-revolution, had suffered anything like the wanton outrage and intolerance which, since they have had control of supreme authority, they have practised toward their opponents, they would have resisted riotously and plunged the whole North in a sea of strife. But conservatives are naturally cautious, forbearing and patient, and they will not arm themselves with breech-loaders, throw down the gauntlet of defiance, and proceed to nullify and oppose by force even the reconstruction act of General Butler in case it should be adopted by Congress. The people of this country will come to their senses in due time; the unwise, dishonest and reckless who seek to rule without restraint will be peacefully overthrown; the right will be vindicated even though suffered wrong may never be redressed in either form or substance; and the Radicals of every shade and faction will be left to their old factious outside grumbling and ineffectual struggles.

PETROLEUM.—The trade in this article has steadily increased until it has become one of the leading commodities of export. From the annual statistics of the petroleum trade for the year 1870, we find that the total product of the oil regions of North America during the twelve months ending January 1, 1871, reached 6,535,000 barrels, as compared with 4,717,000 barrels in 1869, and 3,965,000 barrels in 1868. Of the quantity obtained this year, 5,659,000 barrels were taken from the oil wells of Pennsylvania, 511,000 barrels from the oil regions of West Virginia and Ohio, and 365,000 barrels from Canada. This exhibit of production is very satisfactory, showing as it does a largely increased supply over the two former years, and an excess in Pennsylvania alone of 942,000 barrels over the entire quantity obtained from all sources in America for 1869, and 1,694,000 barrels over the amount for 1868.

The consumption of the world for the year ending January 1, 1871, is estimated as follows, viz: The production in 1870 was 6,535,000 barrels; deduct increase in stock and loss by fire, etc., 1,245,000 barrels; leaves for consumption in 1870, 5,290,000 barrels, against 4,800,000 in 1869. Increase 1870, 490,000 barrels.

The stock at the opening of the present year at the oil regions, and in store at the principal shipping ports, amounted to 1,190,000 barrels, as compared with 878,000 and 790,000 for 1870 and 1869, respectively. The stock in America, Jan. 1, 1871, was:

	Bbls. 1871.	Bbls. 1870.
In the United States	1,190,000	878,000
In Canada	400,000	360,000
Total	1,590,000	1,238,000

Excess in 1871, bb's 352,000

STOCK IN PORT AND AFLOAT JANUARY 1, 1871.

	Refined Bbls.
In Antwerp	75,000
Afloat for Antwerp	55,000
In Bremen	55,000
Afloat for Bremen	53,000
In Hamburg	32,500
Afloat for Hamburg	21,500
In Rotterdam	16,000
In Stettin	23,000
In Danzig	6,000
In Koenigsberg	10,000
In Mediterranean ports	60,000
Afloat for Mediterranean ports	92,000
In London	24,000
Afloat for London	15,000
In other ports of United Kingdom	6,000
Afloat for ports of United Kingdom	18,000
In all other European ports	25,000
Afloat for other European ports	70,000
In African, Asiatic and East Indian ports	35,000
Afloat for African, Asiatic and East Indian ports	85,000
In South American and West Indian pts	35,000
Afloat for South American and West Indian ports	61,000
Total refined barrels	872,000
Add to reduce to crude equivalent	383,000
Total crude equivalent	1,255,000
Stock of crude in United Kingdom and no German ports	11,000
Stock of crude afloat for United Kingdom and no German ports	17,000
Total stock in and afloat for foreign ports	1,283,000

STOCKS IN THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1871.

	1871.	1870.
In the United States ..... bbls.	1,190,000	878,000
In Canada	400,000	360,000
In and afloat for foreign ports	1,283,000	622,000
Total	2,873,000	1,860,000

It will be seen by a glance at the above tables, that the stock of refined in port and afloat for Holland, alone, reaches the large aggregate of 308,000 barrels. The Mediterranean ports had in store and afloat 152,000 barrels; the Asiatic, East India and African ports, 120,000 barrels; making a total of 580,000 barrels to the three last named destinations, or considerable more than one-third the entire stock held abroad, or then afloat for foreign ports.

The excess in the visible supply of stocks held in the world January 1, 1871, over those for the previous year, was 1,013,000 barrels.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river, (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	23	48
Bacon, tcs	6	91
Bacon, casks	4	38
Butter, pkgs	34	..
Bagging, pcs	..	509
Cotton, bales	388	1268
Cotton Yarns, bdls	3	6
Coffee, bags	60	92
Cheese, bxs	51	7
Corn, sacks	14	312
Cattle, head	36	..
Dried fruit, pkgs	149	31
Eggs, bbls	363	..
Flour, bbls	250	689
Feathers, sacks	8	..
Hides, bdls	75	281
Hogs	3	130
Hay, bales	118	385
Horses, head	9	16
Iron, pig, tons	5	..
Lard, tcs	1	40
Mules, head	1	10
Molasses, bbls	..	122
Mackerel, pkgs	..	3
Nails, kegs	398	173
Oil, bbls	378	123
Oats, bags	48	184
Pork, bbls	..	68
Pork, pieces	..	1080
Potatoes, bbls	47	612
Rye, sacks	78	..
Sugar, hhds	25	66
Sugar, bbls	53	171
Seeds, bgs	405	140
Tobacco, hhds	165	170
Tobacco, boxes	54	356
Whisky, bbls	246	507
Wheat, sks	757	..

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—There has been no change in the market during the week, and dealers are well supplied. We quote common qualities at $1 75@2 25 per doz, and prime qualities at $2 75@3 50 per doz.

BATTING—Prices are unchanged, and the demand is limited. We continue to quote at 20@21c for extra, 18@19c for No. 1, and 15@16c per pound for No. 2.

BAGGING—The market is quiet; a light demand on orders is reported, and sales are made at 23 to 25c. Manufacturers are offering in round lots at 21 to 22c, but as yet we hear of no large sales.

BAGS—Only a moderate demand for grain-bags is reported, and quotations have undergone no special change for several weeks. Stocks are ample. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	30 @35
2½-bushel " "	41½@43
3-bushel " "	50 @52½
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	15 @17
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, resewed	21 @23

CEMENT—Is in active demand and manufacturers are making large sales at $1 75@2 per barrel.

COAL—The market is well supplied with Pittsburg and Pomeroy coal, and prices are unchanged. We quote Pittsburg coal, in barge loads, at 11½@12c, and 13c by boat load. Pomeroy coal is held at 10c per bu in barge loads. Dealers are selling to city trade at 17c per bu.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, CANDLE-WICK—Are quiet at quotations that have prevailed for some time past. Stocks of Southern and standard brands are ample, and the following quotations give the range of prices:

No. 500, per dozen, at	13	@14½c
" 600, " at	11	@12 c
" 700, " at	9	@10 c
Pound yarns at	28	@30 c
Carpet chain at	28	@30 c
Candle wick at	28	@30 c

CANNED GOODS—The market is moderately active, and dealers are well supplied with the various descriptions of goods. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 50@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 00@4 50
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 25@2 40
Jellies, per doz	2 65@9 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@9 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CORNMEAL—There is a fair demand for bolted and kiln-dried meal, and the market is firm at 70@75c per bushel for bolted meal, and $3 75@4 per bbl for kiln-dried.

CANDIES—Are steady, with a fair demand. Manufacturers are well supplied. We quote:

Double Refined candles	16 @18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18 @20
Balls and Kisses	18 @20
Bar Candy	20 @25
Nut Candy	30 @35
Gum Drops	30 @35
Arabian Gum Drops	19 @25
Imperials	31 @35
Rock Candy	23 @25
Lozenges	25 @40
Common pan work	20 @30
Fine Almonds	30 @45
No. 2 do	25 @30
Plain Creams	28 @35
Decorated Creams	31 @35
Cordial Goods	30 @35

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand is reported, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 90@2 00
Lardtierces	1 85
Ham tierces	1 60
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@24 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

CORDAGE AND TWINE—The market rules steady for the various descriptions of cordage, and we continue to quote:

Baling twine	18 @21
Hemp twine per doz	75
Cotton twine	30 @35
Jute rope	14 @15
Cotton rope	28 @30
Manilla rope	20 @21
Sisal rope	19½@20½
Tarred rope	18 @20

FERTILIZERS—Dealers are well supplied and report a good demand. Prices are steady. We quote land plaster at $2 75 per bbl; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; Baughs' phosphate at 2¾@3c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Stocks have improved during the week and prices rule steady. We quote:

Oranges, per box	$6 00@6 50
Lemons, per box	6 00@6 50
Layer-raisins, per box	3 50@3 75
Figs, per pound	18@ 20
Zante currants, per pound	14@ 15

FURS AND PELTRIES—Prices for furs and peltries are weakening, although prime northern furs command outside figures, but inferior lots are neglected. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	35@45c
" Mink "	$1 50@2 50
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	25c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, " per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

FIRE BRICK—Are in fair demand, and prices rule steady at $26 per 1,000.

HOPS—Are quiet, with light sales at 12@15c per pound.

HAY—Receipts are liberal and prices are weak. A fair local and shipping demand is reported, and sales are made on the wharf at $12 for common, $15 for mixed and $17@17 50 per ton for choice timothy. We quote at $19@20 from store and delivered on cars. We note sale 147 bales at $19 per ton, delivered.

HIDES—Prices rule steady, and receipts meet with ready sale at quotations. We quote dry flint at 18@19c; dry salted at 16@17c, and green salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—The market rules quiet, with a light demand at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

LIME—Is in fair request, and we quote at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEAD AND SHOT—We quote pig lead at 8c per lb; bar lead at 9½@10c; shot at $2 40 per bag, and buckshot at $2 65.

LUMBER—Stocks are ample with a good demand for the various descriptions. We quote:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch. per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	28 00@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

LEATHER—The demand is fair and prices rule steady. Dealers report stocks sufficiently large to meet the wants of the trade. We quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@35	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@13
Skirting	42	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is quotably unchanged, and a fair demand is reported for the various brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

NUTS—Are in ample supply, and prices are steady:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	20 @
Almonds, soft-shelled per lb	24 @26
Almonds, Tarragona, per lb	24 @26
Filberts, per lb	16 @
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	14 @
Naples walnuts, per lb	20 @
English walnuts, per lb	14 @
Pecans, per lb	20 @

NAVAL STORES—We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote:

Oakum, per bale	$4 25@5 75
Tar, per bbl	4 50@4 75
Rosin, per bbl	3 00@8 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Tar, in cans, per doz	6 00

OILS—Prices rule steady with a fair demand for the various descriptions. We quote:

Linseed oil	95@1 00	Gassaline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 10@1 15	Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	24@ 26	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in good local request and firm. We quote:

Bran, per ton, at	$20 00
Shorts, per ton, at	22 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	24 00@30 00

PAINTS AND OILS—Are quotably unchanged. We quote:

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11 @11½
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	14½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

PEANUTS—Are in fair demand and firm at 7@7½c per lb for prime qualities.

SALT—Stocks are ample and prices have declined. We quote:

Small barrels	2 10
Small dairy	8 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

TALLOW AND GREASE—Dealers report a good demand and prices steady. We quote tallow at 8@8½c and grease at 6½@7c per lb.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market for tin plate is a shade lower, and stocks are ample. We quote:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 50
do IX do	14 50
12x12 IC do	12 50
do IX do	15 50
14x20 IC do	12 50
do IX do	15 50
do XX do	18 50
do XXX do	21 50
Roofing IC Charcoal	10 75
do IX do	13 75
10x14 IC Coke	10 00
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	45c
Small pigs	46c
Bar	47c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	38c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	11c
do less than cask	12c
Slab	9c
Fence Wire.	
Bright wire	9@11½
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5½@8c

VINEGAR—Is in ample supply, and prices are steady. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, apple at $8 and wine at $10 per bbl.

WOOL—The season has about arrived for active operations in this article, but as yet receipts are light. Dealers and manufacturers are paying 31@32c for unwashed, and 51@55c for tub-washed.

WOODENWARE—Stocks are ample, and prices are steady at quotations which have prevailed for some weeks. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 25@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	6 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted "	9 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@ 2 60
Selves "	1 75@ 2 50

WRAPPING PAPER—Is quiet, and we quote at 90c, 67½c and 45c for the three standard sizes.

WINDOW GLASS—The following are the card rates, with 40 per cent. off to the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36			50

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—A good inquiry for apples has characterized the market during the week, and prices have been fully maintained. Sales of prime to choice lots are made at $5 to 6 00 per bbl, and stocks are ample.

BEESWAX—Is in good request, and dealers report sales on arrival at 27 to 28c for prime lots.

BEANS—The market is well supplied. Common white command $1 50@1 60 per bush, and prime range from $1 75 to 2 00 per bush; $2, however, is an extreme price for extra choice lots.

BARK—Is in fair request, and a prime article of chestnut oak is quoted at $13 per cord, or $75 per car load.

BROOM CORN—Is in moderate demand and we quote at $60 to $80 per ton as to quality.

BUTTER—The demand for country butter during the past week has been active, and prime to choice lots have sold at from 25 to 30c per lb. If country merchants would take more care in packing their butter for market they would always realize better prices and would find themselves amply remunerated for the trouble. Western Reserve butter is in good request at 30 to 33c per lb. We note sales of 300 lbs common country butter at 23c and 1,500 lbs for baking purposes at 15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand, and firm. Dried peaches meet with ready sales at 11@12½c for halves, 7 to 9 for quarters. Apples are steady, and we quote at 4@4½c per pound on arrival.

EGGS—The market is largely supplied, and prices have steadily declined during the week, being made at 18c per dozen in lots on arrival. Sales include 1,000 dozen at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged and quiet. Dealers are paying $1 70 per bushel for prime lots on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and steady, with liberal receipts. Sales are made on arrival at 68@70c per lb for good to prime lots. Dealers are giving decided preference for feathers packed in cotton sacks, and linen and tow sacks are neglected. If country merchants desire to obtain full prices for their feathers and meet with quick sales they will discard these heavy sacks, and use only cotton.

GINSENG—Is in fair demand and firm at 70@73c per lb on arrival.

ONIONS—Are in fair demand, and the market is well supplied. We quote $3 50@3 75 per bbl, packed.

POTATOES—A fair demand for potatoes has prevailed during the week, and sales have been made in car-load lots at $3 25 per bbl, packed. We quote at $3 50@3 75, with some sales of choice lots at $4@4 50 for peach-blows and russets. We note sales of 220 bbls peach-blows at $3 75 per bbl.

POULTRY—Is in fair request, and receipts continue liberal. We quote live chickens at from $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen; dressed, $4 to $4 50; turkeys, 16@17c per lb on arrival.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There has been a good degree of animation in this department during the past week, and prices have been fairly maintained.

COFFEE—Has ruled steady, and liberal sales have been made to dealers. The jobbing trade has also been fairly active. Some uneasiness has been manifested with regard to the action of Congress, but the probabilities are the duties will not be disturbed for the present. Large receipts via Mobile and New Orleans have been reported during the week, and a New York coffee house, in a recent circular, distinctly states that New Orleans is the cheapest coffee market. We quote:

Fancy Rio	22
Choice Rio	21
Prime Rio	19¾@19¾
Good Rio	18¼@18½
Fair Rio	17¾@18½
Common Rio	17 @17¼
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Imitation	22
Laguayra	19 @20

CANDLES—Have been in fair demand during the week, and prices have undergone no quotable change for sometime past. We note sales 170 boxes 12 oz star at 12c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c, 12-oz at 12@13c, 11-oz at 11@12c: tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Is in good demand, and Ohio factory rules firm, and stocks are light; sales include 40 boxes Ohio factory at 16@16½c. We quote New York factory at 16@17c; Ohio factory at 16@16½c per lb; English dairy at 15@16c; Tom thumb at 23@24c; pine apple at 26@28c; nutmeg at 18@20c; and fancy English dairy at 16@16½c.

FISH—An active trade has characterized the market for several weeks and prices rule steady. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 50@15 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 50
Do No. 3, small	11 00@11 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 50@
Codfish, per lb	6½@7c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	21½@ 38
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 50@ 1 60
do 2 lb cans	2 50@ 2 60

MOLASSES AND SIRUP—Prices are steady with a fair demand for New Orleans molasses at 65@75c per gal and stocks are ample. Sirups are in good supply, and sales are made at 55c@$1 15 per gal, as to quality.

RICE—The market rules firm with a fair demand for the various grades at 9½@10c.

SOAP—Is in good request, and prices as reported by manufacturers and jobbers are steady. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 5½@6c. Yellow erasive soap at 10c, and Russian at 9@10c per lb.

STARCH—Prices are steady and dealers are well supplied. We quote at 5@6c per lb.

SORGUM—Is quiet with a light demand. Dealers quote at 45@50c per gal.

SUGARS—A fair demand for the common description of sugars is reported, and liberal sales of New Orleans qualities have been a feature of the market during the week. We quote:

Common New Orleans sugar at	9 @ 9½
Fair do	9¾@10
Fully fair do	10 @10¼
Prime do	10¼@10½
Choice do	11 @12
Demerara	11 @13
Crushed, powdered, and granulated	14½@14½
A coffee	13½@13¾
B coffee	13 @13½
C do	13 @13⅜
Extra C	12¾@13
Circle C	12¼@12¾
Yellow	11¼@12¼

TEAS—Are quotably unchanged, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 55@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 30
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

Louisville Cotton Market.

The cotton market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the expectations of holders for a reaction in prices have not as yet been realized. Receipts at the seaboard, as also at the interior towns, have been very large, and, notwithstanding the early estimates of the crop warranted these receipts, the effect has been to depress prices, and, with the facts before the country, it seems out of the question to force prices to a remunerative level. The wants of the world are very accurately understood, and the available supply is also established with approximate accuracy. From this data, spinners are convinced there is no necessity for high prices, and it is not likely that high prices can be obtained. In addition to this, planting operations are likely to be upon as large a scale as last season, although in some quarters this is questioned, but parties who have been in a position to form judicious conclusions are of the opinion that present indications that the area devoted to cotton will be fully equal to last year. It is thought by some that the use of fertilizers will be considerably restricted, but this is mere conjecture, and the probabilities certainly favor another large crop. The immediate effect of these estimates is to keep prices down. We quote:

Middling	13¼@
Low middling	12@
Good ordinary	11@
Ordinary	10@

The New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

I fully believe that the present cotton crop will reach 4,000,000 bales, and the whole crop not picked in that. Last year there was an overplanting of cotton, and not enough of corn. The farmers are beginning to realize this fact, as they are now paying, in many places, $1 50 per bushel for corn, and receiving on the average about twelve cents a pound for their cotton. The war in Europe has had considerable to do with the small demand for cotton, and the consequent reduction in the price of the staple. If one-third less cotton had been raised and two-thirds more corn, the planters would now be much better off than they are. Yet, with all these facts before cotton-growers, the indications are that another large crop will be planted, and only a portion gathered. For the past week the negroes and Chinese have been cutting down the stalks filled with bolls never picked, for the purpose of replanting. This may appear absurd, but it is a fact.

Louisville Provision Market.

The provision trade during the past week has presented no features of special interest. The tone of the market has been weak, and the volume of trade light. There has been as yet no full statement of the packing operations of the West, although approximate figures have been published, sufficient to satisfy those who have given the subject attention, that stocks are large, and from present indications sufficient to meet any probable foreign and domestic demand. The decline that has taken place has not as a general thing, taken the trade by surprise. The fact that stocks were large was appreciated by those who watched closely the course of the trade, and a decline was therefore regarded as almost inevitable, but it is quite possible they did not anticipate a line so protracted, or that their prices would go quite so low, and the fact may be accepted that a further decline will not be submitted to without the most vigorous efforts to resist the downward tendency. We are not of the opinion that prices will go much below present quotations, though there are no indications of any immediate pause in the downward tendency, or that a reaction can be brought about by holders. The wants of foreign markets have been fully discounted, and it will be exceedingly difficult to advance prices upon advices in that direction; and from the extreme low price of cotton and the depending prospect of the immediate future of the market, it warrants the conclusion that even at low prices the South will be compelled to economize, and at any material advance on prices trade would be restricted within very narrow limits. Taking into consideration all the surroundings of the market, we do not believe that high prices can be maintained, or that any material advance can at a very early day be established. Transactions to-day were upon a limited scale, and the market closed weak.

MESS PORK—Is quiet at $21 50@21 75, and rump pork $16 00@17 00.

BACON—Sales include 35 casks shoulders at 9c; clear rib sides 11½c, and clear sides 11¾c. Inside quotations for round lots are as follows: Shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 11c, and clear sides 11¼c, packed.

HAMS—Prices are steady at 16@16½c for sugar-cured canvased and uncanvased.

BULK MEATS—Are quiet with sales to-day of clear rib sides at 10½c, packed. Inside quotations for round lots are: Shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

LARD—The market is quiet at 12¾@13c for prime leaf in tierces and 14@14½c for kegs.

Mr. Adam Wayland, Secretary of the Board of Trade, furnishes the following, official returns of the slaughtering business at this point during the past season—the number of hogs killed and their average net weight:

	No. killed.	Average Net wgh't
O. W. Thomas & Co.	31,089	225
Hamilton & Bro.	29,564	226.16
Owsley & Co.	29,321	229.21
Duncan, Floyd & Co.	28,098	231.35
Hughes, Goslee & Co.	27,275	230
Fred. Leib	23,746	229
Thos. J. Martin & Son	21,960	225
A. Schoeffel & Co.	18,384	211
Wm. Jarvis & Co.	14,472	228
McMahon, Goodloe & Co.	12,560	209.50
Middleton & Letterle	5,736	214.40
	242,135	

Louisville Grain and Flour Market.

WHEAT—The demand for the various grades of winter wheat is unabated in activity, and prices continue to rule firm. Millers are complaining of scarcity, and farmers are not disposed to sell except at high prices, which they are well advised millers will be compelled to pay or stop operations. Receipts have been limited during the past week, and we quote the various grades of red wheat at $1 20@1 25 on arrival, and white $1 25@1 30 per bu. Sales are made from store at $1 35@1 50 for red and white. We note sale to-day 300 bu red and white from store at $1 45.

CORN—Prices during the week have undergone no quotable change, but a more active demand is reported, and transactions have assumed more magnitude. Dealers are fully prepared to respond to the utmost wants of buyers, and quote shelled at 68@70c sacks included and delivered on cars. For large lots concessions would be made. Ear corn is steady, and sales are made at 60c from store.

OATS—The market rules steady, with a fair local and shipping demand. Stocks are amply sufficient to enable dealers to meet the wants of buyers, and sales are made at 60@63c from store. We note sales 600 bushels black oats at 60c.

RYE—Is in good request, and firm at 90 to 95c per bushel on arrival, and sales are reported at 95c to $1 per bushel from store.

BARLEY—Is in moderate request, and dealers report stocks sufficient to meet the demand. Prices are nominal at 92c@$1 for fall.

MALT—Prices rule steady, with a light demand. We quote fall malt at $1 to $1 15 per bu from store.

FLOUR—The market has ruled firm throughout the week, with a good demand from local buyers, as also for shipment to various Southern markets. Stock has been about equal to the demand, though the supply has not been sufficient to enable dealers to meet promptly the requirements of buyers. The probabilities are that prices must still further advance at an early day, owing to the high price of wheat, which is relatively higher than flour, and which must of necessity defect the products of the mills usually sold in this market to other points when flour commands higher prices. Louisville is still the cheapest Western or South-western flour market, and buyers will consult their interest by making the comparison. Sales to-day of various grades include 800 barrels, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 25@5 50
Extra	5 50@6 00
Extra family	6 00@6 50
A No. 1	6 75@7 25
Fancy	7 50@8 25
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

Louisville Iron and Steel and Nail Market.

There has been a fair trade in this department during the past week, and prices have undergone no special change. We quote iron as follows:

Bar, lb, 8 C, 3½@4; bar, lb, C C, 4@4½; Hoop, coopers, 5½@6; Sheet, 5½@6½; Boiler, 8@9; Nail rod, 9@9½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 8@9.

STEEL—Cast, per lb, 20@25; American blister, 11@12; German, 12@15.

PLOW-WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs 9@10c; iron plow wings, 6½c; steel plow wings 9@10c; iron plow slabs 6c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—We quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00 and mule shoes at $5 50@7 00.

PIG IRON—The stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices rule very firm at quotations. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	36 00@37 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

NAILS—The market rules very firm with an upward tendency in prices, though we are not required to advance quotations. We quote:

10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	4 25@ 4 50
8d and 9d do do above 10d	4 50@ 4 75
6d and 7d do do	4 75@ 5 00
4d and 5d do do	5 00@ 5 50
3d do	5 75@ 6 00
2d do	7 00@ 7 25
3d fine do	7 00@ 7 25
2d fine do	7 00@ 7 25
Clinch nails, all sizes	6 00@ 6 25
Cut spikes, 3 to 7½ in	4 50@ 5 00
Barrel nails, 1 in	6 75@ 7 00
do 1¼ in	6 00@ 6 25
do 1⅜ in	5 75@ 6 00
do 1½ in	5 00@ 5 25
Tobacco nails, 6d and 8d, above common nails of same size	5 00@ 5 50
Casing nails, 6d to 50d	5 00@ 7 75
Finishing nails, 4d to 20d	@

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—The trade in copper whisky during the week has been moderately active, and prices are about the same as have prevailed for some time past. Stocks are large, and the ability of dealers to supply the wants of the country with the justly celebrated Kentucky whisky is fully equal to the demand. We quote at $1 35@4 00 as to age and quality.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is in fair request, and sales are made at $1@1 15 per gallon as to proof.

HIGHWINES—Have ruled steady during the week, and sales have been made at 86@87c. The market closed steady at 86c per gallon, tax paid.

ALCOHOL—Rules firm, with a fair demand, and sales are made at $1 90 per gallon in bbl lots.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are steady at $1 05@1 10 per gal.

BRANDIES.—Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 00; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES.—Port wine $1 50@2 50; sherry wine $1 75@4 00; ginger wine $1 45@2 25; blackberry wine $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS.—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

IMPORTED LIQUORS—We quote French brandy 11, 13; Holland gin $3 50, 4 50, 6 50; port wine $4, 7, $2 25, 4 50, 6; sherry wine $2 25, 4 50, 6, 8; San Marceau champagne $28, 30; Piper Heidsieck champagne $30, 32; Jamaica rum $4 50, 7 50; Scotch whisky $6 50, 7 50; Irish whisky $6 50, 7 50; Claret wines $4 25, 6, 8, 12, 30.

ALE—Is steady with a fair demand for Louisville brands. We quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

IMPORTED ALE—Young's Scotch $2 75@3 per doz; Scotch ale $2 75@3 per doz.

Louisville Seed Market.

The demand for seeds during the week has been fairly active, and clover and timothy have ruled firm, and prices have advanced. We quote:

Sapling clover seed per bush	$9 00
Common clover	7 75@8 00
Timothy seed	7 00@7 25
Orchard grass	2 40@2 50
Clean blue grass	1 15@1 25
Extra do	1 75@2 00
Red top	1 25@1 35
Millet	1 50@1 75
Hungarian	1 50@1 75
Buckwheat	1 50
Spring wheat	1 90
Spring barley	1 50

SEED POTATOES—Are in good demand, and prices rule steady. We quote:

Russets at, per bbl	$3 75@4 00
Peach Blows at, per bbl	4 00@
Buck Eye at, per bbl	4 00@
London Lady at, per bbl	4 25@
Early Goodrich at, per bbl	4 25@
Early Rose at, per bbl	6 50@7 00

SEED OATS—Dealers report liberal sales at full prices. We quote:

White, per bush	65 @ 70
Black	75
Norway oats	1 25
Surprise oats	1 10

ONION SETS—Are in fair supply, and jobbers quote white at $8 00@8 50 per bushel. Red at $5 00@5 50 per bushel. Top sets, $2 per bu.

Louisville Drug Market.

There has been a fair amount of trade transacted in this department during the week and prices generally have undergone no change. Stocks are now fully up to every requirement of trade, and the indications are that the drug business will approximate the estimates of prudent dealers. We quote:

Alcohol	$1 90	@ 2 00
Alum	4½	@ 5
Calomel, lb	1 30	@
Camphor, lb	80	@ 85
Cochineal, lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Chloroform, lb	1 25	@ 1 30
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½	@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3⅛	@
Cream Tartar, pure	43	@ 45
Gum Opium, lb	8 00	@ 8 50
Indigo, lb	1 50	@ 1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	55	@
Magnesia, crb, 2 oz, lb (Jennings)	42	@ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	6 50	@ 6 75
Madder, lb	18	@
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	1 90	@ 2 00
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35	@ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25	@ 2 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	3 25	@ 3 50
Oil, tanners', gallon	70	@ 75
Oil, bergamot, pound	5 50	@
Oil, cassia, pound	4 00	@
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00	@ 4 25
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40	@ 2 45
Rosin, bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	15	@ 16
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6⅛	@
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6	@
Soda, sal, pound	4	@ 4½
Soda, ash, pound	4½	@ 5
Salts, epsom, pound	5	@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25	@ 15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	16 00	@
Sulphur, roll, pound	5	@ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11	@ 12
Saltpeter, pure, pound	20	@ 24
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	70	@
Turpentine, cans, gallon	75	@
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	3½	@
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	4½	@

Louisville Retail Market.

The retail markets have been very fully supplied during the past week, and prices have been firmly maintained for meats and poultry. Fruits and vegetables are steady at about last week's prices. Butter is firm, but not quotably higher. Eggs are in large supply and lower. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	15 @17 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	8 @10 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	10 @12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	15 @17½c
Fresh pork, per lb	12½@15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	15 @20 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	15 @17½c
Dried beef, per lb	20 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20 c
Sausages	12½@15 c
Poultry—Dressed chickens, per doz	$4 50@5 00
Chickens, each	40 @50 c
Geese	60 @75 c
Turkeys, dressed, per lb	18 @20 c
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	15c
River fish, per lb	8c
Fruits—	
Apples, per half peck	25@30 c
Oranges, per doz	$1 00
Lemons, per doz	50@60c
Vegetables—	
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Potatoes, per half peck	10c
Turnips, per quart	5@8c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Cabbages, per head	5c
Onions, per quart	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	25@30c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	40c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	35@40c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	25@28c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	15c

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A very decided activity has been manifested in the department of dry goods during the week, and the number of buyers from various points throughout the South has been largely increased. Prices have remained about the same as at the date of our last weekly review, though for the various descriptions of cotton goods the market is undoubtedly weak and prints are generally ⅛c lower. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Cannelton	12
G't Western	11½
Anchor	11½
Penn Mills	11½
Laurel Hill	11½
Eagle	11½
Simon Kenton	11½
Lone Star	11½
Macon	11½
Tallassee	11½
Kennedale	11½
Eastern standards	12½
Osnaburgs, 7-8	12½@15
do 4-4	15@18
Pepperell E, fine	13½
do R	12@12½
do O	11½
do N	10½
BLEACHED.	
Blackstone	13
Hope	13
Langdon, 36 inch	14
do 34 inch	12
Lonsdale	15½
Wamsutta	20
N. Y. Mills	21
Pepperell 6-4	25
do 7-4	27
do 9-4	35
do 10-4	40
WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Common colors	50
High colors	60
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton brown	18
Amoskeag	20
CAMBRICS.	
Paper	11 @12
Glazed	7 @ 8½
PRINTS.	
Allens	10
Amoskeag	9
Cocheco	10
Dunnels A	10
Lon. mourning	10
Merrimac D	10
do W	12
do chintz	11
Pacific	10
Spragues fancy	11
do frock	11½
Bedford	7½
American	10½

Dunnels fancy	10½
Garners	10½
Arnolds	10½
Hamiltons	10½
Richmonds	10½
Wamsutta	10½
Gloucester	10½
TICKINGS.	
Conestoga, m'd	21
do extra	24@25
Everett	35
Falls City	22
do A	25
do A A	30
do A A A	35
Minnehaha	30
STRIPES.	
Amoskeag	18
Albany	18
American	15
Jewett City	12
BROWN DRILLS.	
Stark A	13½
Pepperell	13½
Laconia	13½
Winthrop	12
DENIMS.	
Ogden A brown	16
Albany blue	12
Amoskeag	25
GINGHAMS.	
Glasgow	15
Lancaster	16
Hartford	12
Scotch	22 @30
CORSET JEANS.	
Bates	10
Pepperell	13
Amoskeag	13
do sateen	15
SPOOL COTTON.	
Clark's 6-cord	80
do enameled	50
Stafford Bros	37
Brooks	75
Green & Daniels	40
Stewart's	40
J. & P. Coats	80
Hadley	75
Willimantic, 6 cd	70
do enameled	40
JEANS.	
Kentucky	40@60
Eastern	15@35

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has ruled strong throughout the week, though the sales have fallen off somewhat as compared with the week ending the 11th instant. The decline in receipts is attributed to the fact that farmers are now actively engaged upon their farms preparatory to planting. In connection with this, for some time previous to the present week, the weather was unfavorable for preparing tobacco for market, which contributed to restrict shipments.

With regard to prices, quotations that prevailed last week have been fully maintained, the market closing firm, particularly for low and medium grades. We reproduce previous quotations, remarking that they represent the most moderate views, while some parties are of the opinion that medium grades would bear an advance of from ¼ to ½c per lb. We quote:

SHIPPING LEAF.

Common to good sound plnt's' lugs	$5 50 to 6 75
Common to medium " leaf	7 00 to 8 50
Good to fine " "	9 00 to 11 00
Choice " "	12 00 to 13 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common to good colory lugs	$6 25 to 8 00
Common to medium colory leaf	8 50 to 12 00
Good to fine	13 00 to 18 00
Choice	20 00 to 24 00

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

Good dark fillers	$6 75@ 7 50
Medium to good dark wrappers	9 50@12 00
Fine to choice dark wrappers	12 00@16 00
Good bright fillers	8 00@ 9 00
Medium to good bright wrappers	15 00@25 00
Fine to choice bright wrappers	30 00@50 00

KENTUCKY AND INDIANA CIGAR LEAF.

Common to good fillers	$7 00@ 8 00
Good to fine binders	9 00@10 00
Good to fine wrappers	12 00@14 00
Choice wrappers	15 00@17 00

The activity of the market forms a most interesting feature of the trade, and as we have remarked in previous reports it seems out of the question to supply the urgent demands of buyers, the number of whom is still increasing. It is now more than at any previous period manifest that parties transacting the tobacco business to any important extent in this or foreign countries must have their agents in Louisville, the supplies at the seaboard being no longer sufficient to meet their wants. As a consequence some of the largest export houses have quite recently established their agents here, who are daily at the sales. This fact accounts in some measure for the firmness of prices and is one that planters will do well to make a note of.

Since the first of January four new factories have been established in Louisville for redrying and rehandling tobacco and promise to add greatly to this department of business. We refer to the factories of Messrs. Finley & Barbour, Messrs. Nicholas & Whittingham, Mr. Grant, and Messrs. McEwen Brothers, from Glasgow, Scotland. The concentration in Louisville of this class of establishments is conclusive evidence that this market possesses superior advantages over all others, and is destined, at an early day, to absorb almost entirely the leaf tobacco business of the West and of the country. The following exhibit will give our readers a correct idea of the course of the trade during the current tobacco year:

Warehouses.	Sales for week	Sales for month of March	Sales for current tobacco year	Sales same date 1869-70	Gain of current year
Pickett	431	1,319	4,256	2,575	1,681
Louisville	289	836	3,220	1,709	1,511
Boone	236	753	2,332	1,263	1,069
Farmers'	217	662	2,205	1,347	858
Ninth-street	152	465	2,058	1,785	273
Planters'	128	326	1,018	421	597
Total hhds	1,453	4,361	15,089	9,100	5,989

The gain so far during the current tobacco year, of which about four and a half months are past, over a corresponding period of the tobacco year of 1869-70, has been something over 65 per cent, which is largely in excess of the increased production, and demonstrates beyond a peradventure that the tendency of the leaf tobacco business of the West is toward this market.

The sales to-day at the six auction warehouses amounted to 152 hhds, and the following is the classification and prices obtained:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 60 hhds: 3 hhds Trimble county leaf at $10, 7 20 and 7 80; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $7 70 and 7 10; 2 hhds Christian county leaf at $7 90 and 7 70; 6 hhds Ohio county leaf at $7 20, 6 40, 6 50, 6 60, 6 80 and 6 90; 3 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6 10, 6 and 6 20; 1 hhd McLean county common leaf at $6 50; 14 hhds McLean county trash and lugs from $5 05 to 6; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 60, 6 60 and 6 50; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 80; 3 hhds Tennessee leaf at $8 70, 6 50 and 6 50; 2 hhds Perry county (Ind) leaf at $7 50 and 6 40; 2 hhds Spencer county (Ind) lugs at $6 20 and 5 80; 1 hhd Brown county (Ind) leaf at $6 10; 5 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $7 10, 6 95, 6 90, 7 10 and 6 40; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $5 65 and 5 70; 5 hhds Henderson county common leaf at $7; 6 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash at $5 35, 6 20, 6 20, 5 80, 5 15 and 6 20; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $5 70; 1 hhd Madison county leaf at $6 10; 1 hhd scraps at $1 80.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 3 hhds Hancock county leaf $8, 7, 6 70; 3 hhds Hancock county lugs $5 60, 6, 6; 10 hhds Daviess county lugs $6 30, 6 30, 6, 6 10, 5 60, 6 10, 6 20, 6 30, 6; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs $5, 5 80; 3 hhds Butler county common leaf $7, 6 80, 6; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf $7 50, 6 20, 6 10; 1 hhd Barren county lugs $5 45; 5 hhds Henry county, Tenn., leaf $7 40, 6 20, 6 70, 6 80, 13 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 6 hhds factory trash at $5 40, 5 20, 5 40, 5 45, 5 80, and 5 95; 2 hhds Trigg county low leaf and lugs at 5 60 and 6 60; 3 hhds Hart county medium leaf at $8 20, 8 30, and 9 20; 1 hhd Indiana good lugs at $6 00; 2 hhds Green county lugs at $5 30 and 5 85; 1 hhd Henderson county low lugs at $5 30; 3 hhds Logan county leaf at $7 50, 8 00, and 9 00; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $9 25; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs at $5 40, 5 90, and 5 75; 3 hhds Adair county common leaf at $6 40, 6 80, and 7 70.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $10 50; 2 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $8 and 6 70; 3 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $7, 6 70, 5 75; 4 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 6 10, 5 50, 5 55; 3 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $8 20, 5 95, 5 40; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $5 45; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at $7 30.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd Metcalfe county new lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd Metcalfe county new leaf at $6 90; 2 hhds Graves county new lugs at $6 00, 6 10; 2 hhds Graves county new leaf at $8 30, 7 70; 3 hhds Carroll county new leaf at from $6 60 to 6 70; 2 hhds Trimble county new leaf at $6 70, 9 00; 3 hhds Owen county new leaf at from $6 70 to 8 10.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $8 50; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $7 50; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $7; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 40; 1 hhd Breckinridge county old lugs at $4 20; 1 hhd Indiana trash at $5 30; 2 hhds Tennessee lugs at $5 95 and 6; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 60.

TRICE'S LANDING TOBACCO SALES.—John J. Thomas & Co., of Trice's Landing Warehouse, New Providence, Tenn., sold, March 15th, 73 hhds, as follows: $15, 10, 9 50, 8, 8 50, 8 25, 8 75, 8 25, 8 75, 7 90, 7 25, 7 50, 7 60, 7 40, 7, 7 30, 7 90, 7 60, 7 80, 7 40, 7 75, 7 90, 7 75, 7 50, 6 60, 6 70, 6 75, 6 75, 6 30, 6 90, 6 75, 6, 6 10, 6 70, 6 75, 5 10, 5 50, 5 70, 5, 5 75, 5 75, 5 70, 5 30, 5 20, 5 30, 5 35, 5 35, 5 50, 5 80, 5 40, 5 75, 5 80, 5 20, 5 80, 5 75, 5 75, 5 50, 5 90, 5 30, 5 40, 5 30, 5 90, 5 50, 5 75, 5 90, 5 40, 5 75, 5 60, 5 40, 5 90. Market firm, with a good demand for all grades of tobacco.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1871.

CATTLE—The run of cattle during the past week has been light, and the market a shade better than the week previous, most all selling at fair prices as fast as they arrive. Thin and rough cows and oxen sell at from 3 to 4c; fair to good 4½ to 5c; and for the best grades of butcher stuff 5½ to 5¾c, a few extra beeves sell at 6c. Shipping Cattle—There is but little doing in this class of cattle at present; oxen sell at from 5 to 6c; smooth steers, well-fatted, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, sell at from 6¼ to 6¾c.

HOGS—There has been but little doing in this branch of trade for some time, and there seems to be but little hope of a better market for some time, as the Eastern markets are dragging all the time so that hogs cannot be shipped from Louisville. Light, half fatted range at 6 to 6½c; heavy, well fatted, 7 to 7½c.

SHEEP—There are but few sheep arriving at present. Those that come are readily disposed of at fair prices when they are in fair fix for butcher's use. Thin and common sheep when sold by the head go at from $2 to $3 25, and by the pound for fair to good sheep 4 to 5c, and for heavy well fatted 120 to 140 lbs sheep, 5½ to 6c.

HORSES AND MULES—There are several carloads shipping to the Southern markets during the past week—more than for several weeks previous. The markets are reported dull; unbroke stock hard to sell at any price.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	283
Hogs	587
Sheep	327
Horses and mules	198
Total	1,395

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

In summing up our live stock report, we find that the supply has been light, while the market for most grades has been active.

CATTLE—The supply has not been equal to the demand, especially for the best grades of butcher stuff. There have been a good many rough oxen, which were sold at fair prices. The markets East, for good shipping beeves, remain inactive, with a heavy supply, and but little improvement in prices. Good butcher stuff sells as high if not higher than fair shippers. All the stock has been sold about as fast as it arrived, so that the yards are almost clear of stock. Parties that have stock for sale will find an open market on Monday and we look to see a brisk market. We quote for choice butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and steers $6 to $6 40; second quality, $5 25 to $5 75; medium, $4 50 to $4 75; and yearlings at $3 25 to $3 75 per 100 lbs, gross. Cows—fresh milch sell at from $30 to $75.

SHEEP—The supply has been large; good fair shippers that weigh 110 to 120 lbs sell at $5 to $5 50; second quality sell at $4 00 to $4 50 per 100 lbs, gross. Mixed lots sell at $2 75 to $3 50 per head.

HOGS—The market has undergone a slight decline from advices from the Pittsburg market. We quote for this light $5 50 to $6, and heavy corn-fed, weighing from 250 to 300 lbs, at $6 75 to $7 25 per 100 lbs gross.

MULES—There are but few being shipped South. Market reported good for heavy well-broke stock. Light, green stock hard to sell at low prices.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:

Cattle	446
Sheep	542
Hogs	533
Mules	64
Total	1,585

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—Beeves, receipts 1,300. About 40 loads are expected to arrive on Sunday. The market continued active to-day; all sold out; prices ⅛c, and, in some instances, ¼@⅜ of a cent higher than last week, on medium qualities, and higher grades about ¼c, and coarse oxen and steers ⅛c better. Herds which last week would sell at 7½c, sold readily at 7¾c to-day. Milch cows are in light supply and demand. The following were the sales to-day: I. Clark, 40 New York bulls, average 1,100, 5⅛@5½c; 20 cows, average 900, $44 each. Schuster, 8 Canada oxen, average 1,576, 7c; Yeoman & Warner, 50 Illinois steers, average 1,300, 7½c; 160 Missouri, average 1,200, 7⅛@7¼c; L. Brownell, 30 Michigan, average 1,150, 7@7¼c; Rosenthal & Robbins, 40 Ohio, average 1,300, 7½c; Seneca Henry, 16 Ohio, average 1,160, 7½c; 30, 1,200, 7c; Henry Rosenthal, 40 Illinois, average 1,400, 7½c; 50 oxen, 1,540, 6¾c. Gording & White, 100 Illinois, average 1,380, 7¼@7⅝c; D. Hough, 18 Illinois, average 1,150, 7½c; N. Robbins, 38 Michigan, average 1,200, 7c. Sheep, receipts 8,400. Market continued active and firm at an advance of ¼c to ½c on last week's prices. All sold out at yesterday's quotations, 5c to 7@7½c. A fine drove of fine-wool New York are held at 8c. Hogs, receipts 6,300. Nothing done.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—With 400 cattle to-day, making 5,000 head this week, the market is ¼@½c better; all selling early; a better quality helps the poorest; 5½ cwt steers went at 11@11¼c; 3 cars of medium at 13c; 13 cars of 6¾ cwt at 13@13½c; 3 cars of prime Ohio 8 cwt at $120 each. Dressed meats are also improving. Sheep, prices are further improved; receipts 3,400 head to-day, making 15,000 head for the week; they brought 7c for 75 lbs State up to 8½c for a car of 100 lbs Ohio; the demand runs head of the supply; a car of 84 lbs Michigan sold at $7 56; a car of 86 lbs Ohio at 7¾c. Hogs are also higher; receipts 1,150 head, making 16,000 head for the week; live so'd at $8@8½c; dressed 10@10½c; pigs are held higher; the market is very strong.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Cattle, the market yesterday was fairly active and prices advanced ¼@½c on last week's rates. To-day the market was dull at the close, although nearly all offering were taken at yesterday's figures; first quality 5¾@6¾c; medium 5@5½c; interior to ordinary 4½@5c; receipts 388 head; sales 469 head. Hogs, the supply is fully equal to the demand, which is confined chiefly to neat and smooth hogs; light and rough are not wanted; prices are slightly lower; we quote at 8½@10½c; a few extra brought 10¾c; receipts 3,973 head. Sheep are in light supply, and good are wanted; prices are higher owing to the scarcity; fair to good 5½@6½c; good to extra 6¾@7c; prime 7@8c; receipts 961 head.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 17.—Cattle, the market is dull and buyers and sellers are apart; receipts 332 cars against 324 cars for the same day last week, but the greater part are going East in first hands; no sales. Sheep are firm and the receipts light; sales were made of 170 head of Ohio, averaging 107 lbs, at 6c; 160 head of State, 88 lbs, at $5 50. Hogs, the market is steady, but nearly all the receipts are going East; sales were made of 235 head at $7 10@7 35.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 18—P. M.

The Gold market has been steady, with all the sales at 111@111⅛. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $35,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $138,000, and for the week $1,993,517. Total exports since January 1st $11,857,441.

The Government bond market was firm and a trifle higher. The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury of the first $200,000,000 of the new 5 per cents at par in gold, or in exchange for United States 5-20s, will be kept open unconditional for only one week longer. After March 26th, subscriptions will be subject to the condition in their order named in the Treasury circular.

The Stock market opened steady, and so continued until the bank statement was made public, when there was considerable pressure to sell. The principal dealings have been in New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburg, Northwestern preferred, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail. At the close the market was heavy and lower.

The bank statement is unfavorable and shows that the banks have made a net loss of $2,770,479 in their legal reserve. They now hold only $12,649,576 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$3,223,010
Specie, decrease	1,105,431
Legal-Tenders, decrease	1,422,239
Deposits, increase	1,021,059
Circulation, decrease	49,856

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent.

State bonds are dull, with the exception of new Virginias, which are very strong.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	115¼
Coupons of '62	112⅛
Coupons of '64	112⅛
Coupons of '65	112⅛
Do new	111
Coupons of '67	111⅛
Coupons of '68	111⅛
Ten-forties	109
Currency 6's	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	91¼	Old Virg'ia	67
Old Tenn	63⅞	Old N. Car	46
New Tenn	63⅞	New N. Car.	25
New Virg'a	69		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	57¼	Do preferred	93½
Quicksilver	12¼	Rock Island	113⅜
Mariposa	5¼	N. J. Cen'l	106½
Do preferred	9¼	St. Paul	55⅞
Adams Express	69¼	Do preferred	77
Wells & Fargo	42¼	Tol. & Wabash	54¼
Amer. Express	47½	Do preferred	77
U. S. Express	46¼	Fort Wayne	97
Pacific Mail	42¼	Terre Haute	30½
N. Y. Cent'l, con	98¼	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	95¼	Chi. & Alton	113⅛
Erie	20½	Do preferred	115
Erie preferred	42½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	47½
Harlem	128½	C.C. and C	83½
Do preferred	129	Burlington	150
Reading	101¼	Lake Shore	98¼
Mich. Central	118	C. C. & I. C	21¼
Pittsburg	112¼	Ill. Cent	134½
Northwestern	79¼		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are drooping; middling uplands 15c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and state $6 00@6 40; common to good extra $6 60@6 90; good to choice $6 95@7 35; white Western extra $7 35@7 80; extra Ohio $6 75@7 50; St. Louis $6 90@9. Rye flour $4 75@6 45. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is firm at 91½@92c. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 10,000 bushels; new spring No 1 $1 59@1 61; No 2 $1 58@1 60; red and amber $1 70@1 72. Rye, the market is unchanged. Barley is without change. Malt is unchanged. Corn, the market is dull; receipts 28,000 bushels; mixed Western 87@88c. Oats, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 3,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 68@70c; old Western 64½c. Leather is steady; South American 27@29½c; Orinoco 25@28c. Wool, the market is quiet; domestic fleece 45@58c; unwashed at 22@38c; pulled 36@49c; tubbed 57c; California 25@27c. Hay is quiet at $1 10 for shipping and $1 30@1 35 for retail lots. Hops are firm; state 8@12c, and Western 8@10c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13½@17c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 8¾@9⅛c. Molasses, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Rice 8½@8⅞c. Petroleum is dull; crude 14¼c and refined 23½@24c. Mess pork is dull; new mess $21 75@21 87½; old $21; prime $18 25@18 75; prime mess, new, $20 25@20 50; seller April and May $21 75@21 87½. Beef is quiet; mess $10@15; extra mess $15 50@17 50. Beef hams are dull at 18@32c. Tierce beef, prime mess $27@28; India mess $28@30. Cut meats are dull; hams 12½@13½c; shoulders 9@9½c. Middles are dull; bellies 10½c. Lard, the market is firmer; prime steam 12@12½c; kettle rendered 13½c; seller May 13⅛c. Butter, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; Western 15@25c, and State 30@42c. Cheese is dull and prices are unchanged at 13@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 65@6 85 for shipping grades of extra. Corn, the market is dull at 87@87½c. Wheat, the market is quiet but firm. Tierce beef, prime mess $27 50@28. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand; fresh 16@18c.

Metals—Manufactured copper is steady. Ingot copper, Lake Superior 21¾c. Pig iron, Scotch $31@34; American $32@36. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron, Russia 10¾@11c gold. Nails, cut $4 40, clinch $5 90 and horseshoe 22@30c.

DRY GOODS—The market is rather quiet, pending a more general reduction in the prices of domestic staple textiles, in conformity with the concessions yielded by a few agents for prints, brown sheetings, ticks, &c., which concession has not yet become general among jobbers. Wherever a concession in prices has been made, however, interior purchasers do not hesitate to take hold of seasonable goods with more alacrity. The Cade prints were reduced to 9½c to-day, while all regular makes are selling at 10c. At this price goods must go into consumption more rapidly, as they are down to about gold rates. Extra sheetings 9½c; Newmarket A 10½c; Golden Ridge are selling at 8½c; Dwight W 9½c; Massachusetts fine B B sheetings 10½c. Lyman C 10½c; Pepperell corset jeans 12½c; Eagle stripes 8½c; Sheridan do 9½c; do G do 10c; Wessacumycon bleached muslins 12½c; Hartford ginghams 13c; Glasgow 13c; Pacific Mills plain and glazed armures and printed delaines 18c, and glace alpacas 21c.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; family $6 40@6 60. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm at $1 40. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 56@57c. Rye is scarce and firm at $1 03@1 05. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 50@52c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are drooping 80@88c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; prime 18@18½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm. Linseed oil, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 93c. Lard oil is quiet and weak at $1 05@1 08. Eggs, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 14c. Butter is scarce and firm at 28@33c. Cheese is scarce and firm at 15½@16½c. Cloverseed is dull and prices are drooping at $12. Timothy seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $6 50@6 75. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal at $21 asked. Lard is dull and prices are nominal at 12@12½c asked. Bulk meats are dull and prices nominal at 7½c, 9½c, 9¾c and 10c. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping at 8½c, 10½c and 11½c. Hogs are scarce and firm at $6 50@7 35. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 85c.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour, the market for extra spring is quiet at $5 75@6 55. Wheat, No 2, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 1c; No 2 spring $1 25¾@1 26 for seller March, and $1 26¾ for seller April; this afternoon the market was quiet but firm at $1 26@1 26½ for seller April. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm, and prices are ¼@⅜c higher; No 2 mixed, 53¾@53⅞c cash, and 53¾@53⅞c for seller April; this afternoon the market was steady at 53⅛c cash; 53¾@53⅞c for seller April; 58@58⅛c for seller May. Oats, the market is quiet and prices unchanged; No 2 40½c for regular, and 50¼@50½c for fresh receipts. Rye, No 2, the market is quiet at 90½@91c. Barley, No 2, the market is dull at 78@80c. Highwines, the market is quiet but steady at 86½c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork $20 40@20 45 cash and $20 55 for seller April. Lard 12¼@12½c cash. Hogs are active at $6 50@7 25. Cattle, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $5@7. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,000 bbls of flour, 9,000 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 655 bushels rye, 61,000 bushels barley, 2,000 head hogs, 1,000 head cattle. Shipments, 3,000 barrels of flour, 6,000 bushels wheat, 23,000 bushels corn, 775 bushels oats, rye none, 15,000 bushels barley, 2,000 head hogs, 2,000 head cattle.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at 13¾@14c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; superfine winter $5 75; double extra winter $6 25@6 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; No 3 spring $1 20; No 2 red fall $1 50. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed on the track 51@52c; yellow 54@56½c, the latter rate delivered; mixed in sacks 58@60c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined, closing at 54@55c for choice mixed in sacks. Barley, the market is quiet; No 2 85c. Rye, the market is firm at 95c for prime. Whisky, the market is quiet at 88c. Mess pork is quiet at $21 00. Bulk meats are lower, with large sales for future delivery; loose clear sides 10c; shoulders, buyer April, at 7c; rough sides do 9c. Bacon, jobbing sales of shoulders at 8½@8¾c; clear rib 11c; clear sides, first half of June, at 12c. Lard is dull; sales of country kettle at 11½c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 20,000 barrels of flour, 8,300 bushels wheat, 8,300 bushels corn, 2,300 bushels oats, 335 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal, owing to the want of transportation; receipts for the past day 1,148 bales; shipments 415 bales. Flour, the market is dull but unchanged; private advices are more favorable than public ones. Oats are scarce and market firm at 65c. Bran is scarce and firm at $25. Hay, the market is dull at $20@21. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Bacon, the demand is light but holders are firm at 9c, 11c and 12c. Bulk meats are dull and prices drooping at 7½c, 9½c and 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18—Flour, the market is dull; superfine $6@6 50; double extra $6 75@6 87½; triple extra $7@7 25. Oats are firmer at 66@68c. Bran is firmer at $1 40. Hay, choice is scarce at $27@28; prime $26 50@27. Bacon, shoulders 9c; rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12½@12¾c; sugar-cured hams 16½@17c. Whisky, rectified 88@95c. Pork, lard, sugar, coffee and molasses are unchanged. Sterling exchange 121½; New York sight drafts ⅛ discount. Gold 111⅛.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; white Southern 86@87c; yellow 83@84c. Oats 64@65c. Mess pork is quiet at $23. Bacon, shoulders 9½c; sides 11½c; clear rib 12c; hams 17@18c. Lard 13½c. Whisky is dull at 90c.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 12½c; stock 8,500 bales. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 10½c; shoulders 8c packed. Bacon, clear sides 11½c; hams 12c; shoulders 9½c; sugar-cured hams 18½c. Lard 13½c. Corn 66c. Oats 75c. Flour $5@6.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14⅜@14½c.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 13¾@14c.

MOBILE, March 18.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14⅛c.

GALVESTON, March 18.—Cotton, the market is weak; good ordinary 12c.

ADONIRAM PODGE.

Adoniram Podge was lank and lean
  As a withered up stalk of corn;
And his face was as solemn as ever was seen
  Since the days when Adam was born.
He lived on a farm on the edge of town,
  And he managed to keep on his legs
By hoarding up money and salting it down
  When he sold his butter and eggs.

His nose was as long as a piece of chalk,
  And his eyes were little and gray;
And he hacked, when he opened his mouth to talk,
  And twitched in an awkward way.
His voice was sharp as a steel-spring trap,
  And his head was minus of hair;
But he covered it up with an old fur cap
  That his grandfather used to wear.

Adoniram Podge got a liberal price
  For the truck that he took to town;
The top of his measure was always nice,
  But shabbier deeper down;
And his wood was straight on the top of his load,
  And crooked and gnarled below;
But the heavier part, on a rutty road,
  Will always shake down, you know.

Adoniram's Bible was worn and old
  From the usage that it had got;
But a piece of knowledge that never was told
  Was whether he used it or not;
If so, his memory served him wrong,
  For he was not much of a doer
To the needy and friendless who came along
  With the story that they were poor.

A capital man in church was Podge—
  To groan when the minister prayed;
And he knew to a T the collection dodge,
  And how much money he paid;
And he had, in a frame, in his old front room,
  Kept clean and neat by his wife,
A paper which stated a certain sum
  Had made him a member for life.

Adoniram Podge kept a hired man,
  And he fed him on cabbage and beans,
Which were kept cooked up in an old tin pan
  Along with some pig-weed greens;
And he made him work from the break of day
  'Till the sun took its final lurch,
And docked him then of a quarter his pay
  That the savings might go to the church.

Adoniram finally died one night
  And left the farm to his son,
Who follows as near as a true son might
  In the course his father had run;
And he daily drives to the market town
  With the mare and her spavined legs,
And he hoards up money and salts it down
  By selling his butter and eggs.

And he keeps the Bible so worn and old,
  And he reads it, without a doubt;
But the leaf containing the rule of gold
  Is somehow or other torn out—
And blotted are all of the verses which speak
  Bad things of the tricky doer,
And 'twixt its covers 'twere vain to seek
  For a word of cheer to the poor.

—[Rochester Dem. and Chron.

Horrible Predicament of Two Scientists.

[From the World.]

Perhaps no more startling phenomenon has been noticed by scientists during the latter half of the present century than the one an account of which has just come from the philosophers now dwelling on the summit of Mount Washington. During the past few days, as everybody must have noticed, the weather of comparatively low-lying lands has been mild and pleasant, but on the top of Mount Washington it has been extremely severe, the mercury sometimes standing so low as twenty degrees below zero, and the wind blowing at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles an hour. On the morning of the 3d of March Professor Hitchcock and Sergeant Smith left their beds. The barometer was at ten inches, the mercury at twenty-three below, and the wind blowing with terrible force. Without waking the rest of the party to tell them how cold it was, the two scientists went about two miles down the mountain, one holding an anemometer and the other a sextant. Suddenly Sergeant Smith (who held the anemometer) noticed a singular veering of the wind, while, at the same time, Professor Hitchcock discovered a disarrangement of his instrument. The two turned and stood back to back, one holding the anemometer as high as possible, and the other bending forward. The wind soon returned to its normal condition, but when the two scientists attempted to face each other it was impossible for them to do so—they were frozen together by their pantaloons, near the lower extremity of their spinal columns. They could not stir; neither had taken the precaution to bring salt with them, nor was there any stove nearer than their house on the cliff. For hours they waited there; the Sergeant wouldn't go back, and neither would the Professor. At about 2 o'clock p. m. the rest of the party came down in search of them. Two learned gentlemen seized the two victims of science, and with great exertion pulled them apart. Singular as it may seem, yet the strange circumstances in which they had been placed, and, perhaps, the new physical conditions resulting from their violent separation, had produced in each such an extension of the os coccygis as to make both appear as the progenitors of man—in other words, Darwin's position was reversed, and under the new aspects of nature, and in the strange struggle for life, incipient tails were plainly found on both. It is well enough settled in physics that sudden breakage produces electricity, and when the seats of the pantaloons of the two were examined it was found that the electricity had produced heat, the heat motion, the motion had developed life, and the pantaloons were seen to be true cutis. Evidently science is to do more for these philosophers than they are to do for science.

Making the Southern Confusion Worse.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Our whole political horizon looks lowering and stormy, and especially down South. The Southern States are apparently lost to the Administration beyond any remedy from Congress. Whites and blacks within the limits of the late Southern Confederacy are, so far as we can learn, in harmony—at least upon one thing—the repudiation of the national debt, or those taxes required to meet the costs of their subjugation.

This is a bad sign for General Grant and a bow of promise to the flexible Northern Democracy. Nor do we think that the demoralization among the Southern Republicans will be mended by further repressive measures against States or communities, or classes or Kuklux Klans from Congress. The Joint High Commission, the San Domingo annexation and the Darien ship canal scheme promise to be high trump cards for the next Presidency; but this Kuklux business, if taken in hand by Congress, we fear, will only make this Southern confusion worse confounded than ever, and concentrate the Presidential fight upon the never-ending blunders of Southern reconstruction. These things are certain, at all events, that the great body of the Southern whites now, as in the war of the rebellion, are opposed to General Grant, and that they have their laboring blacks within their reach as political allies; that the Northern Democracy on these heavy national taxations are gathering strength, and that an appreciable lessening of these heavy taxations, more than any Kuklux legislation, is needed to secure the re election of General Grant, and to secure the holders of the national bonds from the hazards of a sweeping political and financial revolution. We say a sweeping revolution, for with the overthrow of the party in power will not all its works be cast out, as by the will of the people? It is not the Kuklux, but the tax question that calls most urgently for a remedy from Congress.

Dishing Up the War Horrors.

Herr Von Wickede, the pleasant Teuton chronicler of the doings of his countrymen, narrates horrors piled upon ghastly horrors on the road from Belfort to Pontarlier, and among them, seeing a "bevy of famished women throw themselves upon a dead horse like a pack of wolves, and, tearing it with all sorts of instruments, swallow morsels quite raw." He also mentions cannibalism, but does not vouch for that. But he concludes as follows: "This is the eighth campaign I have been through, but neither in Algeria, nor in Italy, nor in Bohemia, nor even in Schleswig, have I seen sights so horrible." The war correspondents of the London papers have all come home, and they are all hard at work preparing books in which they mean to recoup themselves for the long reticence which was forced upon them by their late Prussian hosts. One of them, an officer in her Majesty's service, says that the horrors he saw and wrote of had all disappeared from his letters when published in the paper sent to. He vouches for having seen thirty-five Franc-tireurs stripped naked by their Prussian captors and laid upon their faces in the snow. Sentries were placed over them, with orders to shoot them if they stirred. This went on for a whole night, and in the morning they were all turned over, when three were found still to show signs of life. This terrible drama was then finished by the Prussian sentinels deliberately passing their bayonets through the bodies.

How Washington Looked in 1778.

The following sketch of Gen. Washington's personal appearance is taken from a letter written in New York in 1778, and published in the Kentish Gazette, an English paper:

"Gen. Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair of a deep brown; his face rater long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, a gentleman in his manners; in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintances allow that no one man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a general.

☞ Blind bats, if allowed to fly in a room, are found to have still a faculty which enables them to avoid threads stretched across. To account for this curious fact, efforts have been heretofore made to discover some peculiar nerve-endings by which the sense of touch is exalted in this creature, but without success. Dr. Joseph Schobl, of Prague, it is now announced, has discovered a peculiar disposition of nerve-fibers around the roots of the little hairs which cover the wings, to which he attributes this peculiar sense. He had the humanity to cover the bat's eyes with sticking-plaster, instead of putting them out, and his discovery is claimed to be something new. Apropos of this, it may be noted that oftentimes a person in the dark, or with eyes closed, can detect the close proximity of a wall or door without direct touch, though, perhaps, by a confined feeling of the air.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medcines, is that the **cure is permanent.** It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and once broken, **they will not return.**

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

I am daily in receipt of large numbers of letters testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It has proved to be very popular wherever used, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with

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WINTERSMITH'S

TONICSIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely.

Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

Read what one of the Leading Louisville Druggists says of the Popular Remedies.

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have had a very large sale for your excellent remedies, and they have given perfect satisfaction. They are deservedly more popular than any any other in the market,

Very respectfully yours,

J. A. McAFEE,
Druggist, northeast corner of
Eighth and Jefferson sts.

A Voice from Tennessee.

HENDERSON STATION, TENN., Sept. 15, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—We have been selling your Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and find them more popular and efficacious than anything of the kind ever before in this market They give entire satisfaction. We have used them in our own families and found them to be a perfect success. Respectfully,

BARHAM & GAILBRETH.

WINTERSMITH'S

Celebrated Medicines

For sale by

PETER, POWERS & COOPER

(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.),

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts

And sold by Druggists generally.

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the officinal part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c. making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY,

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.

DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
376 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON,
Memphis, Tenn.

mh18deodtf

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A Leading German Apothecary attests to their merits—Read this, Germans.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been selling your Buchu and Pareia Brava and other remedies. I find they give perfect satisfaction. Their sale is rapidly increasing with me.

I remain yours, C. TAFEL,
Druggist, corner Preston and Market sts.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG. IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anythying of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1878.

Dr, Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.,

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And sold by Druggists generally.

WINTERSMITH'S

Medicines are meeting with extraordinary success. Below may be found a few of the many hundreds of Testimonials daily received:

The Hoosiers Can't Get Along Without Them—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOWVILLE, IND.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family, as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

SEPTEMBER 9th, 1869.

Opinion of a Well-known and Experienced Apothecary.

LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—Your great preparations are becoming more popular every day. I find your celebrated Buchu and Pareira Brava is one of the most saleable articles I have in the house, and, indeed, it is the only Buchu which I now have any demand for. The cause of its great popularity with us is owing to the fact that it is not only better in quality but much cheaper in price than the other Buchus, containing six ounces for $1, whilst the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we cannot afford to sell for less than $1 25 to $1 50 per bottle.

It always gives the best satisfaction, and I say to everybody, try it.

T. T. HEETER, Druggist,
Corner of Seventeenth and Main.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold.

Respectfully, E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third
and Breckinridge sts., Louisville, Ky.

The Testimony of Saudek & Jones, one of the most Reliable and Experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely advertised Buchu) there are none that sell as rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short, we have yet to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimony to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully, SAUDEK & JONES,
Apothecaries, Second and Green and First and Jefferson.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. George C. Pendleton, a Prominent Gentleman of Texas.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your valuable medicines have given entire satisfaction, and are meeting with great sales in this State. Mr H. M. Thomas, of Bryan City, says he can get you a hundred certificates of your great Buchu and Pareira Brava if you want them. Persons who have tried you remedies shake him by the hand, thank him for recommending them, and say, "God bless and long life to Dr. Wintersmith."

OCTOBER 14th, 1870.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts,

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Wintersmith's Remedies.

BEST MEDICINES OF THE AGE.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU & PAREIRA BRAVA.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP

Or Improved Chill Cure.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA & STILLINGIA.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY OR SANTONIN LOZENGES.

These Valuable Remedies, constantly kept on hand in every Family, will every year save Twenty times their Cost in Doctor's Bills, to say nothing of the Health and Comfort they will give.

HIGH TESTIMONIAL.

What the Oldest Wholesale Drug House in the West says.

This entire sheet might be easily filled with testimonials of ladies and gentlemen of every calling and position, many of them parties known and honored throughout the land, which have been voluntarily given in grateful recognition of the signal benefits derived from the use of Wintersmith's several remedies. This much-abused practice will be avoided in this advertisement, which is put forth in this conspicuous and expensive style in order to compel public attention to WINTERSMITH'S VALUABLE REMEDIES. But special consideration is asked for the following letter from that well-known firm, Peter, Powers & Cooper, who represent the oldest wholesale drug house in the West, and have an established reputation over the whole land. They would not use such positive language unless fully aware of the high value and intrinsic excellence of the medicines they speak of:

PETER, POWERS & COOPER'S INDORSEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 21, 1869.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: Having satisfied ourselves of the value of your medicines by a careful examination of their formula, and observed the care you use in securing the best materials and compounding them, and heard from many reliable sources their uniformly beneficial effects upon the diseases for which they are especially recommended by you, we will take the general wholesale agency on the terms you propose, feeling that we can recommend them to our friends as really good and valuable remedies worthy of their confidence.

Very respectfully,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
No. 272 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

ARTHUR PETER. W. W. POWERS. HARVEY COOPER.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1817, BEING THE OLDEST WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE IN THE WEST),

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

272 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,

General Wholesale Agents.

ALSO SOLD BY

DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE.

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16th, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

HEAR WHAT AN OLD CITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE SAYS.

Dr. Wintersmith:

I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of servic to me, consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Loussville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

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272 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,

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WINTERSMITH'S

BUCHU

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM

AND RESTORES

Health, Life, and Strength.

It is guaranteed to be the most wonderful remedy ever compounded for the permanent relief and cure of those complaints that unfit the mind and body for the enjoyment and performance of the duties of life, which make it "a heaven here below," and proceed from a damaged state of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

Those with

Shattered Constitutions,

And those who long for

YOUTHFUL VIGOR

In fact a

NEW EXISTENCE,

Will find in this remedy the long-looked-for

SPRING OF YOUTH.

It gives

HEALTH, STRENGTH, and LIFE

To all who follow its explicit accompanying directions. It is the Panacea for all

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
GRAVEL,
WEAK NERVES,
LOSS OF MEMORY,
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
DIMNESS OF VISION,

And those diseases which, if neglected, surely result in

Insanity and Consumption.

The system, once under the baneful influence of disease, needs this

INVIGORATOR AND STRENGTHENER.

It is of great service when the incompetence of the quack has left a chronic effect that

WEARS OUT THE MIND,
DESTROYS THE NEVRES,
And surely results in

A MISERABLE END.

The evil influence of poisonous drugs in the hands of the unskillful is

Warded off and Life itself Saved.

THOUSANDS ATTEST its EFFICACY

It has never been found wanting in its wonderful and

MIRACULOUS CURE

of the result of the neglect of those
LAWS OF HEALTH,
which, if violated, surely end in
A DECAY OF THE SYSTEM
and inevitable loss of the vital powers, rendering the body unfit for all the
ACTIVE DUTIES OF LIFE.

During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathizing with him in his sufferings gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, or Imprived Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK.,
June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c.

Respectfully, MATHEW HIXSON.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

A VOICE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much et me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON,
Memphis, Tenn.

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WINTERSMITH'S

Medicines are meeting with extraordinary success. Below may be found a few of the many hundreds of testimonials daily received.

Mr. John H. Kerr, Passenger gent of the Louisville & Henderson Packet Company, writes a Testimonial of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava—Read it.

LOUISVILLE, February 20, 1871.

Doctor C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use. Yours, truly,

JOHN H. KERR,
Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

A Young Man well known in Kentucky, a Citizen of Adair County, Columbia, Ky.

COLUMBIA, KY,

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years past, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved.

E. H. BENTON.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1871.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure.

W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

Testimonial of Wm. Nock & Son, Druggists in this city for over Forty Years.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—Your medicines are meeting with great success in our trade, and I can say your celebrated Buchu and Pareira Brava is one of the most popular remedies we have ever sold. I do not know of a single instance in which it has not given perfect satisfaction and effected an entire cure.

We are truly yours,

WM. NOCK & SON,
Druggists, corner Second and Market,

Wintersmith's Great Remedies a Wonderful Success in our Sister Cities. Read what Dr. Curran says:

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—Your Buchu and Pareira Brava has met with excellent success in this place, and, with your other remedies, constitutes one of my most valuable sales. Many instances of great benefit, as well as complete cure, have come under my notice.

Yours, truly, R. E. CURRAN, M. D.,
Druggist, Jeffersonville, Ind., Proprietor o Curran's Anodyne Resolvent.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY,
AUGUSTA, ARK.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Capt. Jack Horn, the representative of the drug house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.,

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WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	**Pimples on the Face,**
	Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	**Erysipelas,**
Rheumatic Diseases,	**Sore Eyes,**
Syphilis,	**Scald-Head,**
Mercurial Diseases,	**Tetter Affections,**
Dyspepsia,	**General Debility,**
Costiveness,	**Low Spirits,**
Liver Complaint,	**Female Complaints,**
Loss of Appetite,	**&c.**

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of GOOD Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession,

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six bottles for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla or other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5

A Physician's Testimony.

SEARCY, ARK., June 30, 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—If this will be of any benefit to you, use it. I came to this place last January. In a few days after my arrival I was called on by Mr. John Andrews, of this place, who had been suffering with sore eyes for four years. I examined him—found that the cause was scrofula. I commenced treating him with your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, and am happy to say that in five or six weeks he came to me perfectly well. The next case was Mr. E. G. Davis, who has had scrofula for twelve or fifteen years. At times he would have to give up work in his shop, and to-day he is sound and well. The third case is a Mr. McMiklo. who has been suffering with scrofula in his eyes for six years. I treated him with your sarsaparilla, and to-day he can see to shoot a rifle. The fourth case is Mr. Buckles, who is improving rapidly, and many others. and not a case have I failed to cure: and in conclusion I will say your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a blessing to suffering humanity. Hoping that you may continue to keep it from being adulterated, that the afflicted may be thereby benefited,

Respectfully, yours,

J. M. S. WHITE, M. D.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,

L. O. SHENAULT.

WINTERSMITH'S

Celebrated Medicines

For sale by

PETER, POWERS & COOPER

(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO).

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts,

And sold by Druggists generally.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed n substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often gain in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only **pure sugar and pure Santonin.** The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that **each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin;** the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts per box.

Read the Complimentary Testimonial of Geo. V. Matthis, the Oldest Druggist in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial to the hundreds you are receiving daily from suffering humanity.

We introduced your valuable medicines in this community about one year ago, and are happy to state they are meeting with universal favor. Your Buchu and Pareira Brava especially has been a great success. It is considered by our customers to be greatly superior to the other buchus in the market. We can sell none other where yours has once been tried.

In conclusion, dear Doctor, permit me to say that myself, as well as your other numerous friends in this county are very much gratified at your unparalled success, and wish you all the good fortune and happiness possible in this world.

Very truly your friend.

G. V. MATTHIS.

Testimonial of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am very respectfully your friend,

W. P. BENEDICK.

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